

MEMORIALS

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INSTONE BREWER IN WITNESS BOX.

FACES LONG GRUELLING EXAMINATION.

WIFE'S SECURITY DESCRIBED AS PIECE OF PAPER.

A COMPRADORE'S ORDER.

In the course of a gruelling examination of Mr. Instone Brewer at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Mr. Justice Wood suggested that whereas Mr. Brewer had represented, in the Statutory Report, that the Bank held \$432,000 against Mrs. Brewer's shares, all they held, in fact, was a piece of paper. The accused disagreed with the description, arguing that the Bank could have recovered the whole of the amount because "the piece of paper" was guaranteed. His Lordship pointed out that the bank had no security as it was Mrs. Brewer who was guaranteed and not the bank. A great deal of the hearing was taken up in investigating a certain compradore's order, which the prosecution suggested was mentioned for the first time this morning.

TRANSFER TO MRS. BREWER.

When the hearing of the case was resumed this morning, Mr. Fitzroy recalled Mr. Brewer and proceeded to question him with regard to applications and allotment of shares to Mrs. Brewer.

Mr. Fitzroy:—You had an agreement by which you were entitled to receive about \$68,000 for certain rights which you were transferring to the company. You did not receive that money, as a matter of fact, in the form of actual coin or bank notes which circulate as currency in this Colony?—Not in that form.

On May 28, you decided, owing to the Singapore branch not desiring to work part of the agreement, that you were prepared to accept the sum of \$13,000 in lieu of that amount?—No, I was prepared to refund \$55,000.

Mr. Brewer said he wished to refer to the cash book, but Mr. Fitzroy told him not to bother about the book, but to stick to facts. "You did not receive that in the form of either coin or bank notes?"

Mr. Brewer:—There are other ways of receiving money.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Will you please answer my question? You can address the jury as long as you like afterwards. I am not trying to trap you. On May 28 you wrote a letter in which you said you would refund \$55,000?—Yes.

Well, now, you had not received this money. You have also told me that there was only \$9,000 in the bank when you wrote this letter and you have told me in cross-examination there might have been other money you might have taken, which you did not do?—As I say, I would like to refer to the cash book.

Gave a Receipt.

Mr. Fitzroy:—You can refer to it as much as you like, but you know perfectly well whether you received it or not, and I am putting it to you that you did not receive it?—I maintain I did receive it.

Replying to his Lordship, Mr. Brewer said he gave a receipt for it, which passed through the files. It was handed over with other documents.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Well, I haven't got it, and I have never seen it.

Mr. Fitzroy continued:—You told me that there was money which you might have taken but did not?—As I say again, I wish to refer to the cash book. There was money at some time.

But you did not take it, and that is the whole point, Mr. Brewer. Do be honest, please. You still admit that you did not receive money as coin or currency notes?—I did not receive either bank notes or coin, but I received a compradore's order.

Which you never presented?—I received the compradore's order and I did not present it pending negotiations.

Surrender of Rights.

Mr. Fitzroy put it to Mr. Brewer that as he had never received the money it amounted to a surrender

of his rights to the \$55,000 and it was not a refund.

Mr. Brewer replied in the negative, saying the compradore's order was as good as cash, and he handed it back as the equivalent of cash.

Then you handed back this compradore's order to the Directors?—Yes.

I only want to get the fact clear and I don't want the jury to get muddled. That compradore's order was never cashed, was it?—It was never cashed, but the money was there and that is the origin of the \$45,000 paid by the compradore into our cash, which Mr. Ross took exception. He paid it so that the money would be there to meet that order if it was necessary.

With regard to this \$48,000 which Mrs. Brewer paid, that was nothing more than a book entry; Mrs. Brewer never had \$48,000 in her possession?—She had a compradore's order for a larger sum and she was entitled to cash that to the extent of \$48,000.

To his Lordship, Mr. Brewer said Mrs. Brewer held that order for the Directors.

Transferred to Wife.

His Lordship:—You surrendered your compradore's order not directly back to the bank, but transferred it to Mrs. Brewer?—Yes.

Mr. Fitzroy:—That is the order for \$68,000?—Yes.

It is very unfortunate we did not have this statement out clearly before.

Mr. Brewer said that the matter was clearly stated.

Mr. Fitzroy replied that there had been nothing about a compradore's order before. "I am sorry if I have taken a wrong view of it because there is nothing whatever to show this was in existence."

His Lordship pointed out that if Mr. Brewer surrendered \$50,000 there was a balance of \$13,000.

Mr. Brewer replied that he received \$13,000 and paid an additional \$7,000 worth of shares.

Mr. Fitzroy produced a receipt for \$10,000 and Mr. Brewer explained it was the receipt for the original \$7,000 previously referred to which was returned and combined with an additional \$3,000, making it a receipt for \$10,000.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Do you think Mrs. Brewer actually drew \$55,000 from the compradore?—I don't suppose she did, but I don't know. I presume she did not do so.

Not Asked.

Why was it you did not mention this compradore's order in the public examination?—Because I was not asked and I was continually being told off for saying more than I ought to, but you can see from the language I use.

I don't see that from the language you use at all. You said you

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LADY LAMPSON ILL IN HOSPITAL.

BRITISH MINISTER RUSHING
SOUTH IN DESTROYER.

MENINGITIS FEARED.

We have to announce, with the deepest regret, the very serious illness of Lady Lampson, the wife of the British Minister to China, who was taken suddenly ill on board the a.s. Antenor on her way to Hongkong and is now lying in the French Hospital, suffering, it is feared with meningitis.

Lady Lampson sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong on Saturday for the purpose of seeing off her son, who was bound for England for his schooling. As a contact, the boy is now at the Peak Hospital under observation.

News of the sad happening was immediately telegraphed to Sir Miles Lampson, and the British Minister left Shanghai for Hongkong last night aboard H.M.S. Seraph, which is making her way South with all possible speed.

Lady Lampson was taken ill on board the Antenor and had to be removed to the hospital by ambulance. She is being attended by Dr. G. D. R. Black.

On enquiry of the hospital authorities this morning, we were informed that Lady Lampson's condition is the same.

SCHOONER MASTER'S IGNORANCE.

HEAVILY FINED AT THE
MARINE COURT.

That he was ignorant of the regulations was the excuse given by the master of the motor schooner Mong On when he was charged before the Hon. Commr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, with leaving the harbour without first obtaining a clearance.

Defendant also pleaded that he did not know where to obtain a clearance.

After saying that it was a very serious offence and that, being in charge of a motor schooner, the defendant should have known where to get a clearance, his Worship remarked:—I hope the fine I'm going to impose will assist you to find that out. \$200 or three months.

RETURNING TO THE ARGENTINE.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY'S
APPOINTMENT.

London, Jan. 21.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Sir Ronald Macleay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires. —British Wireless.

[Sir Ronald Macleay, who has been Minister at Prague since 1927, is returning to a post which he held from 1919 to 1922—that of Minister to the Argentine Republic. From 1922, he was Minister to China. He has had a lengthy diplomatic career, having served in all parts of the world.]

FU RIVER TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

MILITARY ACTIVITY NEAR
WUCHOW.

It is reported, according to news reaching Hongkong that Ping Nam, which is situated about 100 miles above Wuchow, is in the hands of anti-Government forces.

Traffic on the Fu River has been stopped, whilst traffic between Wuchow and Nanning is also being held up at present at a point about 30 miles from Wuchow.

It is interesting to note that at present Cantonese troops are following up the Ironclads in these localities.

U.S. PROSPERITY.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES
SHOW DECREASE.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Department of Labour reports that for the first time since the crash on the New York Stock Market in October, unemployment figures have revealed a decrease. —Reuters American Service.

HAICHING PIRACY RECOUNTED.

TRIAL OF THREE MEN
COMMENCED.

INTENTION TO BURN SHIP
FROM START.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

The story of the attempted piracy of the a.s. Haiching, which occurred on the 8th December last, while the vessel was on her way to Hongkong from Swatow, was detailed by the Crown when the case was opened before Mr. Hamilton at the Central Police Court this morning, against three men on charges arising from that affair.

The accused were Lam Hing, Chan Ma-yang and Lam Mirr, and they were indicted on three counts, namely, the murder of the Third Officer, Mr. Kingsley Frank Woodward; the murder of the Indian guard, Khali Singh; and the armed attack on Captain Farrar and the other officers of the ship with intent to murder them and to commit a piracy.

For the Crown, Mr. L. R. Andrews said the crime occurred on the 8th December at 12 minutes past one o'clock in the morning whilst the ship was coming from Swatow to Hongkong, eight miles from Ching Point Lighthouse and 60 miles from Hongkong.

Details of Passengers.

After detailing the number of officers and crew on board, as well as the ship's armament, the latter amounting to 8 rifles, 11 revolvers and one shot gun, and showing how these arms were distributed, the Assistant Crown Solicitor went on to say that when the Haiching left Swatow she carried 16 first-class passengers, who were accommodated in the poop, four of these being Europeans, and 46 passengers in the second-class, while travelling steerage there were 260 Chinese passengers who were accommodated in the aft and forward tween decks.

At midnight on December 7, shortly before the attempted piracy took place, the Second Officer, Mr. Johnson, took over the watch on the bridge. His watch consisted of two Chinese quarter-masters, one of whom was on the bridge and the other on the boat deck. There were also two Indian guards who went on duty at midnight, one patrolling the boat deck, and the other, the port and starboard alleyways underneath the boat deck. The watch in the engine room was taken over at midnight by the Third Engineer, Mr. De Mello. His watch consisted of one Chinese greaser, named Chan Fo, who was with him in the engine room, and two firemen and one trimmer, who were in the stoke-hold.

First Sign of Pirates.

The first person to see the pirates was a cool named Hong Cheung, who was employed by the compradore. His quarters were situated in the forward part of the ship. It was his turn to go on duty in the second class at 1 a.m. He was proceeding along the forward tween deck on the port side and he came to the bunker hatch. As he approached, he saw six Chinese standing around the bunker hatch. He actually went up and looked down into the bunker and saw five Chinese there. He asked them what they were doing and they replied that nothing was wrong. He then left them and went on to the second-class.

Arriving there, he heard shots, and on running up to the spar deck saw a number of people congregated up there. Subsequently, he gave every assistance to the passengers, helping them to put on lifebelts. "No suspicion is attached to him, although it is curious that his suspicions were not aroused through seeing the five men down in the bunker," added Mr. Andrews.

The pirates were divided into two parties. The first party, after getting into the stoke-hold, went up a central ladder and got up into the alleyway through an entrance, near the Indian guard's room. They met one of the Indian guards named Barn Singh in the alleyway, and surprising him for behind, disarmed him. He immediately shouted out: "Pirates have seized me." In his own

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MOTOR CYCLE RUNS INTO HARBOUR.

RIDER & TWO SISTERS GET
A DUCKING.

ALL SAFELY RESCUED.

An alarming accident, but one which, fortunately, did not result in such serious consequences as it might have done, befel a Chinese youth, Cheung Kwok-ping, of 21 North Street, first floor and his two sisters last night.

Cheung was driving his motor-cycle combination, No. 1079, along Sand Street towards the Praya, Kennedy Town, at about 9 p.m. with one of his sisters in the side-car and the other riding pillion, when he swerved to avoid a tramcar.

The cycle skidded, running over the Praya wall into the harbour.

The occupants were, of course, thrown into the water, but were quickly rescued by boatmen and coolies, and were little the worse for their immersion.

The motor cycle was later recovered and was found to be slightly damaged.

TAI HING BACK IN HONGKONG.

STUCK ON RIVER BANK FOR
SIX DAYS.

Another of the three steamers which grounded near Wuchow last week has returned to Hongkong, this being the a.s. Tai Hing, which arrived here last night. She left Hongkong on January 10 and therefore took 11 days for the trip to Wuchow and back instead of the usual five.

Seen this morning, an officer of the ship said she was fast on the second bar for six days. The water was very low, he said, but if she had not struck a bank, she could have floated at high water. The Tai Hing will leave for Wuchow this evening.

SIR ESME HOWARD'S FAREWELL.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO
AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Washington, Jan. 21.

Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, who is retiring shortly, bade farewell to the American people over the wireless to-day.

He paid a tribute to the energy, organising power, constructive genius, and refusal to admit defeat characterising the American people, and especially referred to the intensive search for truth which American scientists are carrying out.

He concluded by expressing the fullest hope that the most pleasant harmonies will in future dominate the relations of all the English-speaking countries. —Reuters American Service.

FIGHTING OCCURS IN HAINAN.

REBELS REPORTED TO BE
RETREATING.

Canton, Jan. 21.

According to a telegraphic report received from Admiral Chan Chak, it is stated that the marines, having recaptured Ching Hsien, launched an offensive on Sunday against the rebels at Feng Ying, which city was subsequently occupied after several hours' fighting.

The rebels are said to have retreated to Ching Chow City, which is also expected to fall shortly. —Canton News Agency.

CONSTABLE DISCOVERS REPTILE.

RESEMBLES A LARGE
LIZARD.

An interesting discovery was made by a Shamshing police constable when patrolling Lugard Road last night, when he picked up a reptile, about three feet in length, resembling a lizard.

He took it to the Gough Hill Police Station, who, in turn, handed it over to Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

ABREAST OF PUBLIC OPINION.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF NAVAL PARLEY.

ABSENCE OF PAGEANTRY: UTMOST GOOD WILL PREVAILS.

DOMINION SENTIMENTS.

A complete absence of pageantry was one of the most notable marks of the opening of the greatest Naval Conference in history in London yesterday. His Majesty the King drove to the House of Lords unaccompanied by any escort or Guard of Honour. The route throughout the foggy streets was kept not by Guardsmen but by the Metropolitan Police. His Majesty was dressed in civilian clothes.

It was the first public engagement His Majesty has undertaken since his grave illness, and large crowds gave him rousing cheers all along the route, being concentrated particularly in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace and Westminster.

The Naval Conference was formally opened in an atmosphere of the utmost cordiality, and the prospects of a happy result are exceedingly bright.

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED.

London, Jan. 21.

A thick fog, which remained until the afternoon, wretched the Westminister when the King drove to the House of Lords to open the Naval Conference this morning, and wisps of fog floated in the strong light diffused by the specially installed photographic lamps.

The long apartment of the Royal Gallery, on the walls of which are huge frescoes of Trafalgar and Waterloo, with many Royal portraits, was divided for its full length by an aisle, on the one side of which were the chief delegates, flanked by their experts and advisers, while on the other side were three hundred representatives of the Press of all countries.

Upon the delegates' tables, and before the interpreters, stood a small forest of microphones, which carried the speeches to many parts of the world.

King's Arrival.

The assembly rose and stood in complete silence when the King, escorted by the Prime Minister and the Lord Chamberlain, entered the Gallery and took a position in front of the golden Throne.

His Majesty looked extremely well and delivered his speech in a strong clear voice.

After its translation into French, the King took his departure, when Mr. H. L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, and M. Tardieu, the French Premier, proposed and seconded that the British Premier should take the chair.

Unanimous Confidence.

The King's speech, and that of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were followed by the speeches of the chief delegates in the alphabetical order of their countries, all expressing a confident desire that the conference would achieve success.

Mr. Stimson emphasised that naval limitation was a continuous process and disarmament a goal to be reached by successive steps and continuous revision and improvement.

Human affairs were not static, but were moving, and they believed in improving. They hoped that an increased feeling of security would facilitate a still more drastic reduction in the future, but the sound course was to reach such agreements as were possible now.

"There are many problems before us," he added, "but each of them seems to us to be far outweighed by the opportunity to serve civilisation. We are ready to stay here until these problems are solved, and until we can give to the world an agreement that will carry us happily on to the time when we can meet again in some spirit to look over the situation anew."

Success Demanded.

"Our peoples demand of us success and recognise the disaster that the failure of this conference would bring to their dearest hopes, and they are determined that we shall succeed."

The Australian delegate, Mr. Fenton, declared that the peoples of the world had asked for relief from some, at least, of the onerous burdens of naval armament and an opportunity to turn more of their effort to nobler aims.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Talbot, expressed his country's hope for definite and practical results from the conference.

M. Tardieu stated that the solution of the problem of limitation and reduction of naval armaments would open the way to the success of the whole effort for disarmament. Any failure might postpone it indefinitely.

India and Italy.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Indian delegate, declared that the future of civilization was at stake, and Professor Smiddy, of the Irish Free State, emphasised the need for diverting the energies bestowed on preparations for war into promoting the spiritual and physical welfare of mankind.

Signor Grandi said the Italian Government had become convinced that the problem was one calling for courageous action and that half measures were always a failure in the field of disarmament, which had hitherto been so rich in debates and resolutions, but so poor in concrete results.

New Zealand's Sense of Realities.

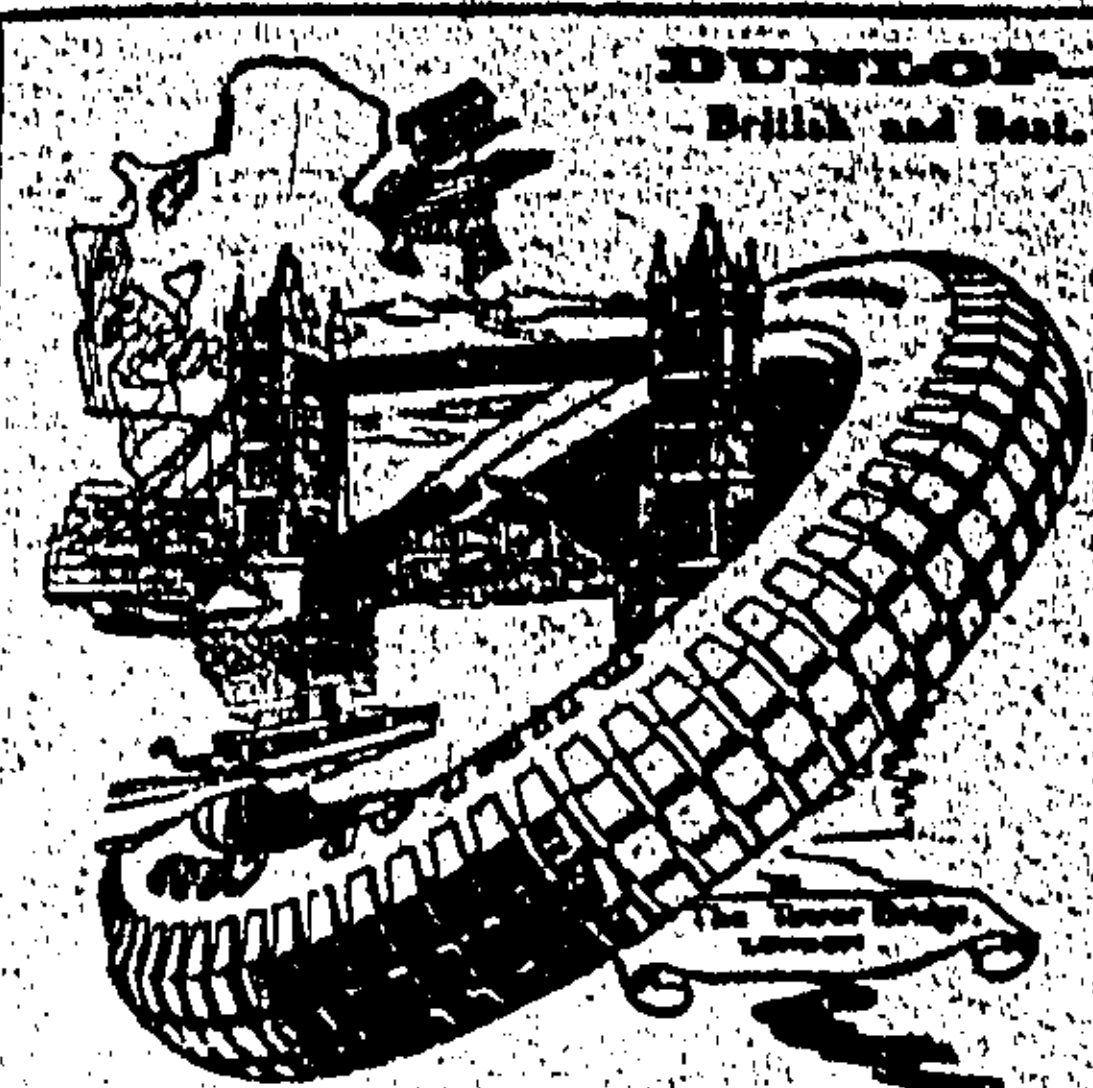
The New Zealand delegate, Mr. Clifford, said his country, 11,000 miles from the hub of the Empire, realised how trade routes were the veins and arteries of the British Commonwealth of Nations and that in arriving at the margin of safety, difficulties must be experienced and mutual toleration and forbearance exercised. But they must move abreast of public opinion, which demanded that competition in armaments, which was the womb of war, must cease, and that the foundations of peace must be surely laid.

The South African delegate promised his Government's full co-operation in any international movement towards world peace. The proceedings lasted an hour and a quarter and the conference will resume in committee on Thursday morning at St. James's Palace.

Premier's Eloquent Address.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made an eloquent plea for creative effort towards world peace in the course of his speech, an amplification of which follows:—"The whole world is turning its eyes upon us to-day. It prays that we shall not only relieve it of burdens, but establish it more securely in the ways of peace."

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NAVY CONFERENCE OPENED.

IMPRESSIVE SPEECHES BY THE
POWERS' DELEGATES.

THE KING'S ADDRESS.

London, Jan. 21.

His Majesty the King left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords at 10.45. London suffered one of its foggiest and blackest mornings of the winter, delaying and congesting traffic. Undeterred, spectators gathered on the route of the King's drive and the precincts of Parliament.

Elaborate arrangements were made inside the Royal Gallery for photographic and cinema pictures of the proceedings. Special lights were slung from the roof, and platforms were rigged in the corners for the cameramen.

Although the King left the Palace five minutes before the time arranged, the fog was so thick that His Majesty's car was only able to proceed more slowly than a man walking.

The conference actually opened at 11.08 a.m. It was a plain clothes conference, notable for things absent, for example, no trumpets sounding a fanfare, no drums rolling, and no guard of honour with fixed bayonets, but a meeting in mufti of thirty representatives of over 740,000,000 beings anxious for peace.

The speeches were delivered in the following order.—H. M. the King, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Fenton, (Australia), Mr. Ralston (Canada), M. Tardieu, Mr. Chatterjee (India), Mr. Smjady (Irish Free State), Signor Grandi, Mr. Wakatsuki, Mr. Wilford (New Zealand), and Mr. Tewater (South Africa).

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Nations Seeking to Build An
Edifice of Peace.

H. M. the King, opening the conference, said:

"It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present to welcome the delegates of the five principal naval Powers, assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of its navy, proud of that navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if the competition in naval construction, due to the supposed necessities of policy, has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations, even to the risk of war. Since the Great War all the peoples are determined that human slaughter shall leave nothing undone to prevent a repetition of that grim, immense tragedy.

"In the edifice of peace which we are seeking to build, one of its most important columns is the agreement between maritime nations on a limitation of naval strength, and a reduction to a point consistent with national security. Practical application of the principle of a reduction in naval armaments has, in the past, proved a matter of supreme difficulty. A great success was achieved in the conclusion of the Washington treaty in 1922, imposing certain limitations on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed. I believe that you, to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington, are animated with singleminded intentions of working, not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with a noble inspiration and resolve to remove, once and for all, this particular obstacle from the path of ordered, civilised progress.

"Lasting Benefit."

"All the nations have varying schemes, demanding special con-

sideration, but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure your deliberations will confer a great and lasting benefit, not only upon the countries which you represent, but also upon mankind generally.

"I earnestly trust that the results of this conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world, and also, by facilitating the future work of the League preparatory commission on disarmament, hasten the time when a general disarmament conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope, I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention."

The King spoke altogether five minutes, and his speech was then read in French, after which the King withdrew.

Mr. Stimson proposed that Mr. MacDonald be chairman of the conference. Mr. MacDonald spoke for twenty minutes, his speech being translated into French, also Mr. Stimson's. Mr. Stimson sat down at noon.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

Conference to Break the Spell
of National Fears.

Mr. MacDonald, after referring to the ardent satisfaction that this should be the occasion for His Majesty's first public speech since his illness, dwelt on the universal burden of arms, and the manifold difficulties in the way of an escape therefrom, all mainly due to one source—lack of confidence. "Generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in the spellbound fastnesses of militarism ought, by their failures, to enlighten us so that we can break the spell and seek peace and security by other means. The whole world is turning its eyes to us to-day, and expects that we will liberate and negotiate on the assumption that, having put our names to pacts of peace, we mean to respect our signatures."

To Arrest Competition.

The world above all demanded an agreement to arrest competition, which had recently begun to show itself both in the types and the numbers of ships. If we were not careful we should once more be involved in feverish competition, such as heralded the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Mr. MacDonald proceeded to outline the nature of the conference's tasks, and referred to the progress made in securing peace since 1919, including the Covenant of the League, the Kellogg Pact, the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the increase of signatories to the Optional Clause, but absolute security of peace and justice had not yet been found.

He emphasised that steps towards disarmament must be international agreements, subject to review at reasonably frequent intervals. He affirmed that in the naval programmes of the leading naval Powers there is a margin between real security needs and actual or projected strengths, and the world expects this conference to eliminate that margin.

Two Assumptions.

Two assumptions would perhaps smooth and shorten the work of the conference; firstly, the different needs imposed by geographical position—a world responsibility—which meant points of attack in the event of war; secondly, armaments—naval and air forces—which must for practical purposes be discussed separately.

"If we are willing to make good the naval agreement now, when it comes to be reviewed a few years hence, our attitude will depend on what the other Powers have done,

meantime, as regards land and air armaments. The way of Great Britain is on the sea, its flag is the flag of the sea; our navy is no mere superfluity to us, it is us; so if this country can make a contribution to peace which will be one of deeds as well as words, it must be as a naval Power.

"That is why, last June, Mr. Hoover, through his new Ambassador to London proposed to me that we explore our differences once more with a view to asking the participants in the Washington 1922 conference to reassemble and try to agree to equilibrium, to submit to a preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva an agreement which can be related in its wider work and form part of the material for an eventual general disarmament conference."

He concluded by hoping the conference would take its place among the great landmarks of advancement by mankind in wisdom and enlightenment.

AMERICA & FRANCE.

Mr. Stimson Says He is
Profoundly Impressed.

Mr. Stimson said he was profoundly impressed and moved by the speeches of the King and Mr. MacDonald, and was convinced that all the delegates shared the lofty idealism expressed in both speeches. He looked forward with confident hope to the success of their labours.

It was an auspicious event that the conference had opened in the Houses of Parliament, which for Americans would have a deep significance, as being the cradle of their jurisprudence and fundamental ideas of human liberty.

Mr. Stimson added that he did not regard the present effort at disarmament as final, and sincerely hoped an increased feeling of security would enable a more drastic reduction in future, and provide a tangible contribution to the wider problem of general disarmament, which was America's ultimate aim. He was ready to stay here "until we can give the world an agreement that will carry us happily to the time we meet again, in the same spirit, to review the situation anew."

The French Viewpoint.

M. Tardieu said the conference was going to attempt, with a grave sense of responsibility, a decisive experiment in organising peace in the limited field of a limitation and reduction of naval armaments. A solution could not be found by mathematical formula, because the stress of life shattered all formulae, hence M. Tardieu had listened with great pleasure to Mr. MacDonald's affirmation that the first duty would be to fix the needs of each.

He emphasised that the League Covenant and Kellogg Pact had transformed absolute needs into needs only relatively important. Each nation, however, had a different standpoint, and was already in a position to consider its needs in relation to the growing series of guarantees. This was called the organisation of peace. The task now was to win the most beautiful of all victories over the past, namely the establishment of goodwill among the peoples. "We have the faith to achieve this victory."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Italy and Japan Anxious to
See Success Achieved.

Signor Grandi emphasised that Italy would be second to none in her efforts to secure the aims of the conference. The vast programme of work laid down by Signor Mussolini for the progress of the country required a long period of peace for its execution. Italy desired nothing better than a peaceful Europe and a peaceful world. The hopes of her people:

(Continued on Page 15.)



Always happy at teething time

BABY is always happy at teething time if crisp "Ovaltine" Rusks are given to him to bite upon when the first little teeth are making their appearance. With the assistance of these delicious rusks the tiny teeth come easily and quickly through the gums. Strong, healthy teeth with good formation are promoted. Baby delights in the crispness of "Ovaltine" Rusks. As he grows older they should continue to form part of the daily dietary. Efficient mastication is encouraged—and this has a vital bearing upon health.

In the manufacture of "Ovaltine" Rusks the finest wheat flour is used—unbleached, unadulterated—and guaranteed absolutely pure. The addition of a proportion of "Ovaltine"—the supreme tonic food beverage—adds to their nutritive value, gives them a fascinating flavour and renders them easy of digestion.

Adults, too, prefer them to bread, toast or biscuits. They are particularly delightful when eaten with cheese at lunch, supper or any light meal.

'OVALTINE'
Rusks

SMOKE LA PRUEBA CIGARS

AND

Enjoy A Real Good
"MANILA"

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Obtainable at

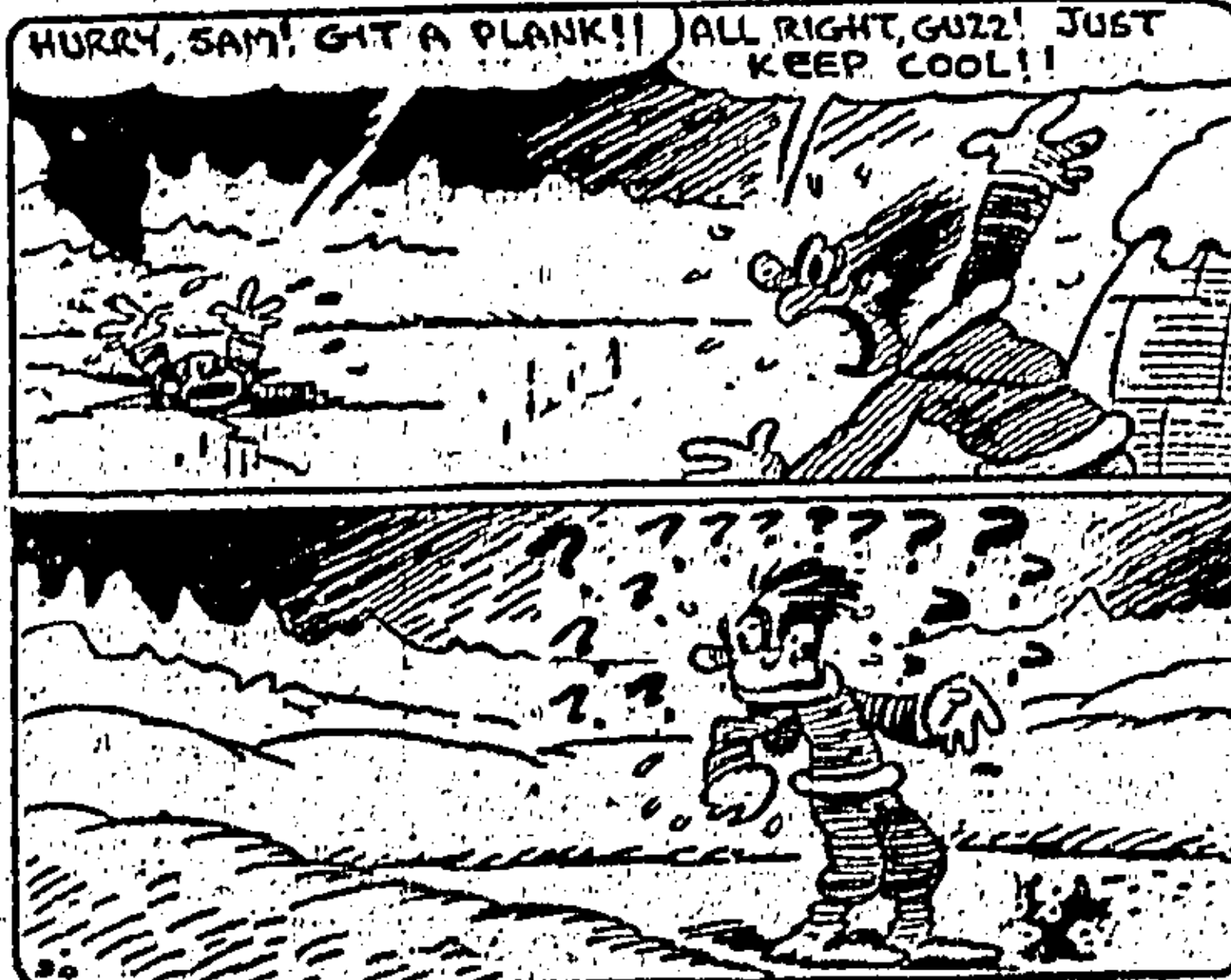
THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

SALESMAN \$AM

Good Walter, Guzz!

By Small



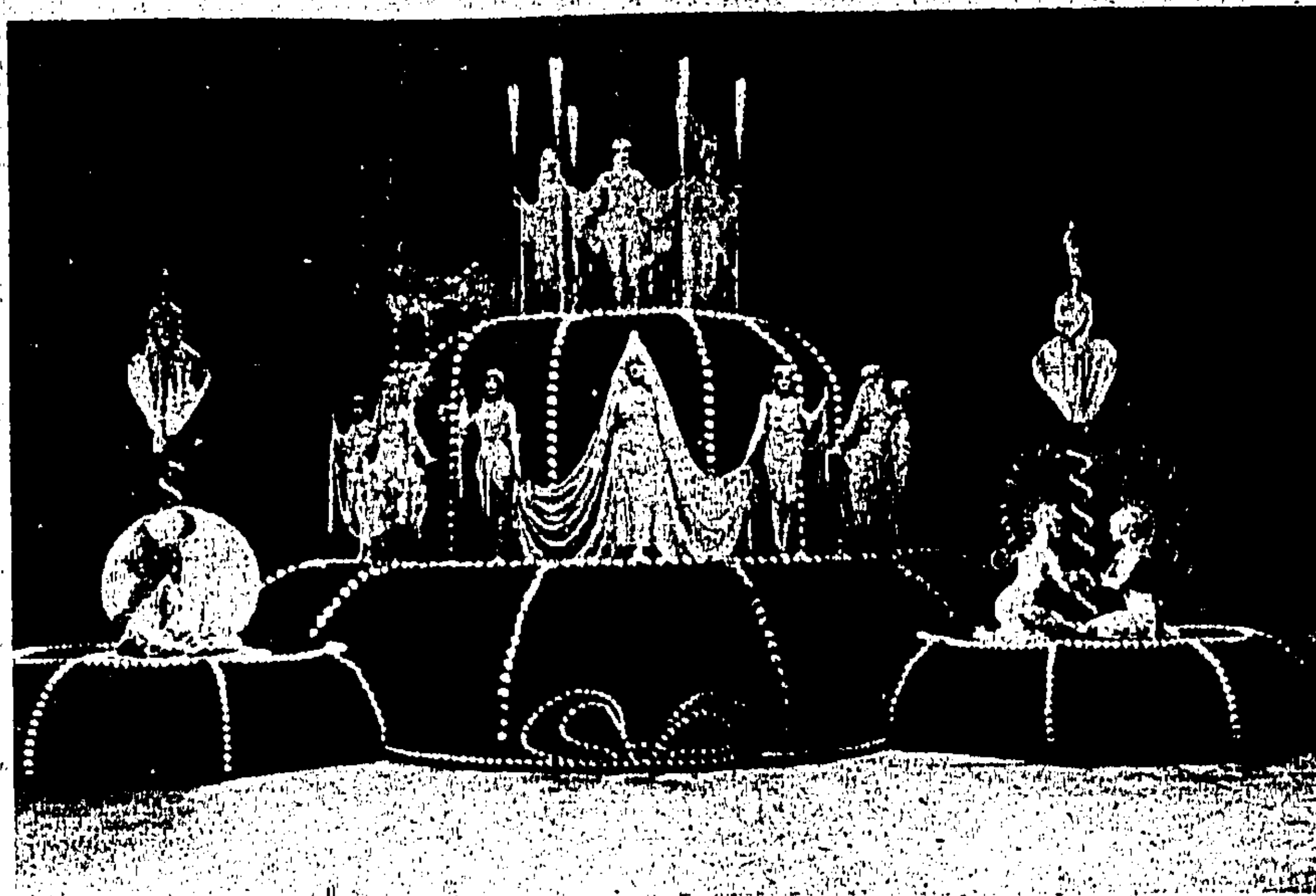
Teething troubles
Because SCOTT'S Emulsion contains 44% of pure cod liver oil and lime salts for bone formation, it prevents teething troubles, rickets and soft bones. Ask for genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION



One of the most brilliant balls of the season took place at the French Club as the final event in the Shanghai celebration of the marriage in Rome of Crown Prince Humbert and Princess Marie José. Officers of the Royal Italian Navy were hosts.



The magnificent first-class lounge on board the new N.Y.K. Pacific liner Chichibu Maru.



A strikingly unique dancing tableau, one of many brilliant scenes in "The Hollywood Revue," the most ambitious production of this nature yet presented, which is coming to the Queen's Theatre on Sunday next.



This picture, showing the reading room (atelier Marc Simon) gives an idea of the splendid accommodation on the new motor ship Chichibu Maru.



Two comely avistices, Ruby and Ruth Nolan, twin sisters, who aspire to set a fashion for feminine fliers in warm climates.



Above is an architect's conception of the Brookside apartment house now under construction in the French Concession, Shanghai, opposite the German Club. When completed in September the building will be of seven storeys and will contain 41 apartments consisting of from two to five main bedrooms and other living accommodation. All modern conveniences, including refrigeration, will be provided for the use of tenants and spacious grounds have been provided including a large open air swimming pool.

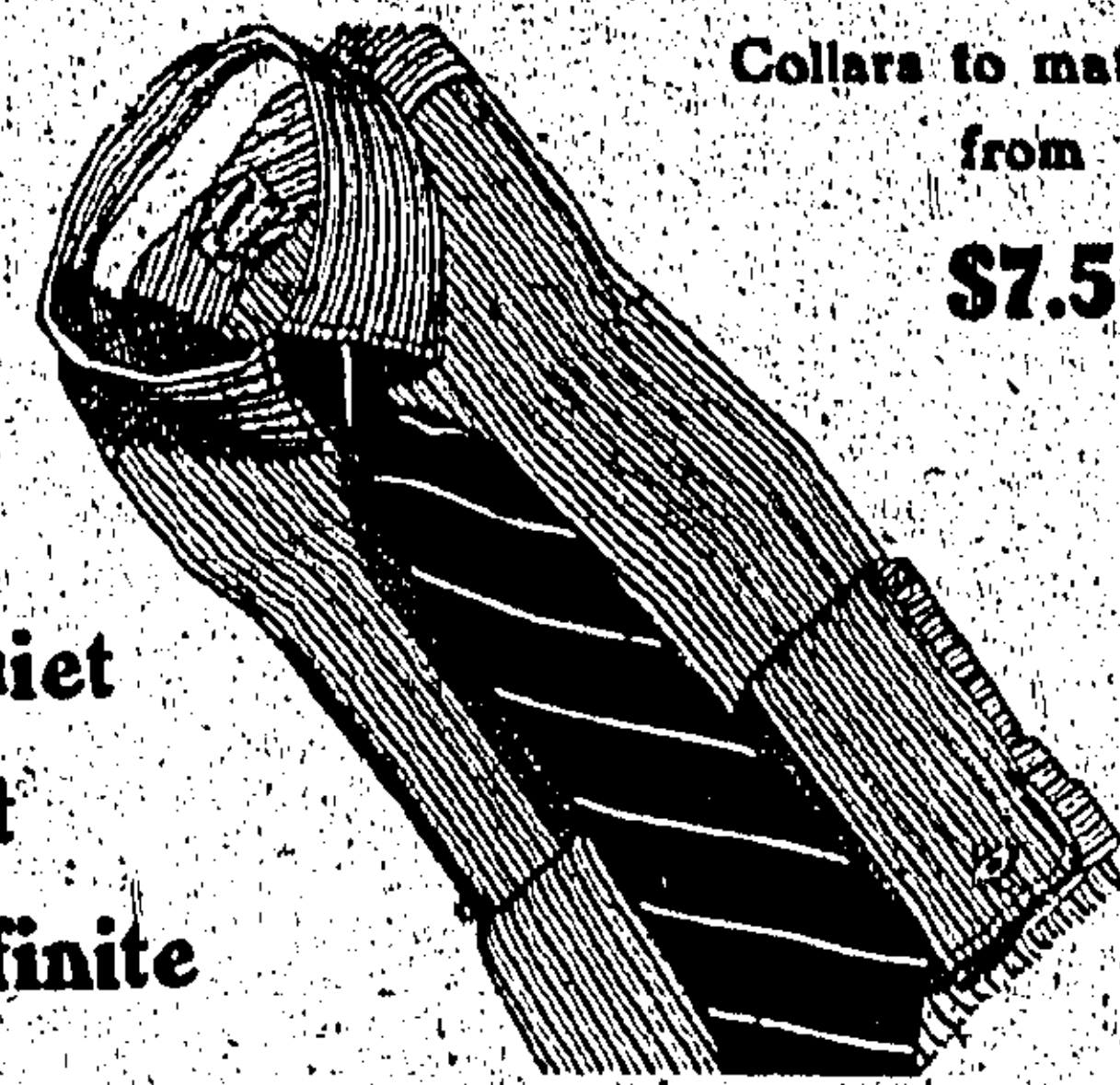


Miss Wendy Ramsay, of Shanghai, as Little Red Riding Hood, the Christmas production at the Embassy Theatre.

Summit Shirts

with 2 twin tab
Collars to match
from

\$7.50



Quiet
but
definite

So completely do they express to-day's tendency towards quiet but definite designs, that Summit Shirts rank as the most notable interpretation of approved styles for 1930.

Mackintosh's

Agfa

STANDARD
CAMERA

A folding camera that's different and better.

Block 155

You have never
seen a better
camera at the
price



Ask your dealer for a
descriptive pamphlet.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Coates

ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE

EVERYWHERE

Whiteaways

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

WINTER SALE.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PULLOVERS.

Our entire Stock of Boys' and Men's Woollen Pullovers now being offered at

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

BOYS' FANCY PULLOVERS
From \$2.75 each to \$4.75

MEN'S FANCY PULLOVERS
From \$4.95 to \$16.50

GOLF HOSE
From \$3.50 to \$6.50 pair



Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

544, 545, 547, 550, 556, 566, 592, 595, 598,
616, 618.

AGENT WANTED.

AGENT WANTED by an old established firm of German Brewers for the sale of their well-known Pilsener Beer. Apply by letter to H. S. 8001, Box No. 624 care of Hongkong Telegraph.

PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED.—From 1st February, furnished or unfurnished house or flat, 5 rooms, preferably mid-level. State particulars to Box No. 623, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

Offers invited for DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peak District (near Motor Road). Furnished or unfurnished; Modern Sanitation; Four Large Rooms with Enclosed Verandah; Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Drying Room, etc., etc.
Write:—Box No. 564, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Apply to Sang Kee, same Building.

Office (2 Rooms) to be let from 1st January, 1930, in Hongkong Club (Annex). Apply Secretary, Hongkong Club.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents. "PEAK MANSIONS" Six-roomed and Five-roomed apartments.

Prince Edward Road, Kowloon. Detached and Semi-detached villas. Modern construction with garage.

"Cambay Buildings" Flats with modern conveniences.

MASSEUR R. SHIMIDZU. ASSEUSE S. HONDA. ASSEUSE S. KISAKI.

Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and all the local doctors.
24, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.4045.

STAR

A. CARPI

presents

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

TO-NIGHT	TO-MORROW
CARMEN	IL TROVATORE
Friday, January 24th	Saturday, January 25th
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR with MLLV. de ALBA	LA TRAVIATA
Sunday, January 26th	Monday, January 27th
TALES OF HOFFMAN	GALA CONCERT

Booking at Moutrie's and Star. Prices: \$4, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Commencing TO-MORROW
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

At 9.20 p.m. performance.

WELCOME RE-APPEARANCE OF

"THE HIGH STEPPERS"

with

NEW STAR ARTISTS &
OLD FAVORITES

in one hour of excellent entertainment.

There will be a complete change of performance every night.

At 5.30, & 7.20 p.m. performance Added Attraction

"THE DANCING TRIO"

Miss Colleen Dawn—Speedy Feet—Miss Elly Webber,
in Songs, Dances, and Acrobatic Stunts.

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

"THE SUNSET DERBY"

A thrilling drama of the turf

AT THE MAJESTIC NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

New Advertisements

THE HONG KONG & NEW TERRITORIES FERRY CO., LTD.

FIRST ORDINARY YEAR MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office at China Building (6th floor), Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Account for the period from 1st November, 1928, to 31st December, 1929, and of electing an auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th January to the 4th February, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Secretary,
Hong Kong, 22nd January, 1930.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLEMENTI

on
Wednesday, 22nd January, 1930,
at 4 p.m.
on
The Hongkong Cricket Club Ground.

Tickets may be obtained from the leading Clubs in the Colony or from:—

Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones, C.S.O.,
or
Mr. H. J. Armstrong,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

RADIO PARTS.

JUST UNPACKED.

Cossor Melody Makers,

3 Valves

Titan Coils

Also other radio Parts

Oriental Commercial Co., Ltd.,
Bank of Canton Building,
Tel. No. C. 4405.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel "LAOMEDON"

From UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENTAL PORTS via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Gladwin on and after 22nd January.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1930.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

Expert Masseuse

37, Queen's Road C, 2nd floor.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB TO PLAY NAVY TO-DAY.

The Club are playing a Navy side to-day at 5 p.m. sharp. This is the last match before the Interport, and has been arranged in order to give as many of those who can get away an opportunity of playing together. Club team as under: Backs: R. J. Griener, Threequarter, H. V. Koon, J. D. A. Hutchinson, G. C. W. Churchill, G. P. Lammer, Halfbacks: J. L. Bonnar, M. D. Scott, Forwards: R. C. Cherrell, A. D. Suttill, W. E. Peers, E. R. West, E. R. Burch, E. B. Gammon, L. Maxwell, B. P. Massey. Referee: Major Caddell.

The side to play against Shanghai will be definitely chosen after this match.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on Thursday,
the 23rd, January, 1930,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room,
Ruddell Street.

A Special Selection of Rare British Colonial Stamps, also Scarce China and Others of High Values.

Catalogue Value about £400.— Every Stamp in superb condition and guaranteed Genuine by Messrs. Grace & Co., Philatelic Experts.

On View Now

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 24th January, 1930

at their Sales Room, Ruddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Office and Household Furniture,

comprising:—

Pianos, Gramophones, Glass Cabinets, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Electric Heaters, Iron Safe, Cameras, Porcelain Ware, Curios, Desks, Typewriters, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Ice Chests, Kitchen Gear, Stove, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Marble Top, Washstands, Chamber Stand, etc., etc.

and
A Collection of Fine Blackwood Furniture.

including:—

Curio Cabinet, Joss Table, Jardinieres, Chairs, Table, Ten-poya, etc., etc.

One Single Barrel 12 Bore Shot Gun

and
One Land Measure.

On view from Thursday, the 23rd January, 1930.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

LOCAL RADIO.

TALK ON ART BY MR. W. NOISE.

The following programme will be broadcast by ZBW, to-day on a wavelength of 355 metres. 5.00-6.00 p.m. Programme of H. M. V. and Victor records supplied by courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie.

"Show Boat," Selection.

"The New Mayday" Orchestra.

"Hark! Hark! The Lark" (Schubert).

"Who is Sylvia?" (Schubert).

Master E. Lough with piano accompaniment by G. Thalben Ball.

"Cloze Props" Harry Dearth.

"Bass in English with piano."

"My Old Shako."

"Little Pal,"

Comedienne in English with Orch.

"Why Can't You," Gracie Fields.

"Out of the Dusk to You," (Dorothy Lee).

"Singin' in the Rain—Fox Trot," (From Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture).

"Your Mother and Mine—Fox Trot," (Hollywood Revue of 1929).

Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orch.

"Broadway Melody,"

From Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

"The Wedding of the Painted Doll,"

"Broadway Melody,"

Charles King.

"You were meant for Me—Fox Trot," (From the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture "The Broadway Melody").

Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orch.

"Zampa," Overture, (Herold).

The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

6.00 p.m. Chinese programme.

7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Recorded Music and Experimental relay transmission.

8.00 p.m. Mr. W. Noise will give a short talk on "Pictures, Painting and the Public."

Programme of H. M. V. and Victor records supplied by courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie.

The Music of Ethelbert Nevin: Victor Salon Orchestra.

"A Day in Venice."

1. Dawn.

2. Condoilers.

3. Venetian Love Song.

4. Good Night.

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1305 b.
Chartered Bank, \$174 n.
Mercantile A. & B., \$281 n.
East Asia \$96 b.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$715 b.
Union Ins., \$379 b.
North China Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$9 n.
China Firms, \$340 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$326 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$251 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$271 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 s.
Indo-Chinas, (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats \$231 b.

Mining.

Benguets, \$4.70 b.
Kailans, \$2.6 n.
Langkots, Tls. 13.60 n.
Shai Explorations, Tls. 1.30 n.
Raubs, \$11.60 b.
Tronols, 21/- b.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1441 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$311 n.
China Providents \$5.40 s.
Hongkongs, Tls. 190 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 7.50 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 106 b.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 15.40 s.
Orientals, Tls. 2.30 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 83 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$12.65 n.
H. K. Lands, \$65. b.
Shai Lands Tls. 175 b.
Humphreys, \$14. b.
Realties, \$8.90 s.
Chinese Estates \$98 s.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$19. b.
Peak Tram, (old) \$11.75 n.
Star Ferries, \$71 s.
China Lights, (Old) \$201 b.
H. K. Electric, \$71 b.
Macao Electric, \$23 b.
Telephones \$9.65 b.
China Buses, Tls. 151 b.
Singapore Traction, 10/- s.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$1 n.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Cald: Macr. Ord: Tls. 11 n.
Canton, Tins. \$2.50 n.
Coments (Comb.) \$14.75 s.
Ropes \$7.50 s.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, \$20.60 s.
Watsons, \$11.20 b.
Der A. Wings, \$8 s.
Lane Crawford, \$2.20 b.
Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sinceros, \$12 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$28 b.
Constructions, \$1.30 b.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 61%
H. K. G. Loan 5% s. Prem.

"Narcissus" (from "Water Scenes")

"Country Dance,"

"A Shepherd's Tale,"

(from "In Arden")

"Lullaby" (from "In Arden")

"At Twilight,"

"Oh that we two were Moving,"

(From Sketch Book),

"At Rest,"

Wilfred Glenn, Bass-Victor

Salon Group.

"My Desire," Lewis James, Tenor.

"Mighty Lak' A Rose,"

Oliver Kline, Soprano and Victor

Salon Group.

"In Winter I Get Up At Night,"

"Every Night,"

"A Life Lesson,"

Edna Kellogg, Sop.—Victor Salon

Orchestra.

"Little Boy Blue,"

"That Night Has A Thousand Eyes,"

"The Woodpecker,"

"Barchetta,"

"Twas A Lover and His Lass,"

Elliott Shaw, Bar-Victor Salon

Orchestra.

"The Rosary,"

Robert Simmons, Tenor.

"Bedouin Love Song" (Piausti),

"The Bachelors" (Stuart),

"I Lift My Finger and I say

"Sweet, Sweet" (Saroni),

"She's Funny that Way,"

(Whitling and Moret).

Gracie Fields

"Somewhere a Voice is Calling"

(Eileen Newton-Arthur F. Tate).

"Serenade" (Schubert-Crawford)

Jesse Crawford, Played on the

Wurlitzer Organ.

"Thoughts of You" (Novello)

"That is How I Feel About You,

Sweetheart," (Davis and Cottler).

Gracie Fields.

"Going the Pace that Kills,"

John Henry.

"A Keltie Lament," (Foulds),

"Valse Triste," (Sibelius).

Victor Olof Sextet.

10.00 p.m. Close down.

THE RACES.

TO HOLDERS OF NEW BOXES

A gas service has already been laid on to the kitchen at the rear of each private box by this Company. The rumour to the effect that the gas supply is insufficient and that we are out of stock of suitable apparatus is entirely without foundation. We have a large stock of Cookers, Hotplates, Grills, Boilers available for immediate use and we guarantee an entirely adequate gas supply in every case.

Kindly let us have particulars of your requirements as early as possible.

THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

(Central Showroom—Ice House Street)

West Point Works.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P and O Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The parcel post service to the Province of Kwangsi is resumed and letter mails are again being forwarded by direct steamers.

Holders of Wireless Licences are advised that under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations all such licences expire on December 31st, and that licences for the coming year must be renewed as early as possible during the month of January.

INWARD MAILS.

From	For	Date
Shanghai and Swatow	Szechuen	January 22
Shanghai and Amoy	Taiyuan	January 22
Japan and Shanghai	Takozaki Maru	January 24
U.S.A., (San Francisco 27th Decem- ber 1920), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Adams	January 24
Europe via Negapatnam letters only London 26th December 1920	Lyons Maru	January 24
Manila	Pres. McKinley	January 24
U.S.A., (San Francisco, 8rd Jan.), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Jefferson	January 24
Japan and Shanghai	Spilnx	January 24
U.S.A., (Seattle 11th January), Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Grant	January 31
Canada (Victoria, B.C., 11th Jan.), U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Asia	February
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	February



PRICE
\$1.50

PER LARGE
TUBE

A really excellent
Hair Remover

Guaranteed Safe

**THE TAJMAHAL
SILK STORE**
5, Flower Street
(Opposite China Mail)
Tel C. 6186



VICTOR RECORDS

for

JANUARY

including

22193 A Little Kiss
(I'll Be Reminded)

22196 I Love the Moon
(Believe it or Not)

by RUDY VALLEES YANKS

22190 If I Can't Have You
(You Can't Believe My Eyes)

by the HIGH HATTERS

22204 Through
(Why Do You Suppose)

by NAT SHILKREYS ORCHESTRA

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

(Entrance Ice House Street.)

Telephone C. 4648.

**SHAMEEN
PRINTING PRESS**

AGENTS FOR

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TO WHOM ALL LOCAL
ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED.

GARRISON NEWS.

NAVY TEAMS PLAY FRIENDLY SOCCER.

On the Dockyard ground yesterday afternoon, a large crowd saw a friendly football match in which the Dockyard and the Topmen of the Kent drew with a goal each. The Topmen could field only ten players to commence.

Teams:
Dockyard: Brettell, Sawyer, Northfield, Watson, Spivey, Findley, Jenkins, Colville, Hillier, Bird Pullen.
Topmen: Kent—Hughes, Kentish, Norman, Gibbons, Vale, Stapleton; Buntain, Adams, Boyston, Snow, Constable.

To-Day's Match.

In view of a protest made after a China Fleet Football League match some time ago, when a penalty was awarded against the Marazion, and when the referee ordered the kick to be taken owing to the goalkeeper having moved, a replay will take place to-day at Happy Valley. The kick-off will be at 3 p.m.

Hockey.

A semi-final in the Small Units Knock-out Competition will be played off to-day on the U.S.I.C. ground, kicking off at 2.30 p.m. The match will be between "B" Company, K.O.S.B., and "D" Company, S.I.I.

CINEMA NOTES.

"IN OLD ARIZONA" MADE IN THE OPEN.

Ruoni Walsh's newest Fox production, "In Old Arizona," is not only the first feature length drama to be made 100 per cent. in movietone, but it has accomplished the seemingly impossible by being made, for the most part, entirely away from soundproof stages. As a matter of fact, its making entailed location trips to Zion National Park, to Cedar City, Utah, to the famous Old San Fernando, Mission in California and to the Mohave Desert at Victorville, Cal.

Based on a story by Tom Barry, "In Old Arizona," scheduled for its opening to-day at the Queen's Theatre, it is said to have one of the most brilliant casts in any picture, silent or sound, produced in several years.

Warner Baxter, Edmund Lowe, Farrell Macdonald, Ivay Linow, Tom Santschi are names to conjure with in the film firmament, for each is a star in his or her own right.

**TIENTSIN
CARPETS**

Special Show "at

CHELLARAM'S

OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES MODERATE

INSTONE BREWER IN WITNESS BOX.

(Continued from Page 1.)

had the right to demand cash?—I have the right to pay this in to my account. I cannot put an agreement into my account but I can pay a comrade's order or cheque into my account.

Personally, I think it is very unfortunate you did not say. I don't think anybody had the slightest idea and I don't think anyone has suggested there was a comrade's order in existence until to-day?—You will admit there is nothing in the statement antagonistic.

I am not questioning the fact that the comrade's order will explain the matter, but I do say it is very regrettable you should not have said it before.

Among Records.

Do you know what became of it?—I presume it is among the cash records of the firm.

In reply to a question by Mr. Fitzroy as to how payment could be met when there was only \$3,000, Mr. Brewer replied that the comrade made a special payment of \$45,000 into the cash account.

Comrade's Security.

So you were drawing on the comrade's security to pay the company's debts?—If the comrade approves it is perfectly legitimate.

Did he approve in this case?—The money remained under his control. If he disapproved he need never pay it.

Do you know whether he approved or not?—It was never paid out.

But you say \$10,000 or \$7,000 was paid out?—Oh, I paid that out of my own pocket.

So that the comrade's security was the only means by which this \$48,000 could be met?—At that particular time.

We know shares were taken up by Mrs. Brewer and therefore the order was met?—I can only say that I do not know that the comrade's order was ever actually cashed and I am prepared to admit that at that time the only money in the firm that would have met it would have been the comrade's security, but I also say that that security would not have been handed over without the comrade's consent because he was a necessary party.

A Cash Receipt?

Well, if it was not met that way then no money was paid?—I consider that the comrade's order was cashed. Mr. Brewer continued that according to the custom in Hongkong a comrade's order was a cheque. Presumably, before that order was issued, the comrade's consent was obtained and he saw no reason to doubt it.

If you know it was obtained, well and good?—I don't, but I see no reason why it was not.

Are you prepared to say that \$48,000 in cash, apart from this order, was paid for these shares which were allotted to Mrs. Brewer, or don't you know?—I don't know in the least how it was done. I presume the company accepted its own comrade's order as a perfectly good cash receipt.

You were the person allotting these shares and you had to be satisfied that this money was paid in cash. Did you satisfy yourself or did you merely assume it was all right?—I satisfied myself that the books showed the money had been paid in cash because cash payments did not come through me.

Mrs. Brewer's Position.

Surely you must know how shares were allotted to Mrs. Brewer?—All I saw was the receipt of money as paid to the cashier.

Do you remember the receipt for this \$48,000 being brought to you?—It is my opinion that the receipt was brought to me but I cannot remember the actual transaction. Before I issued any share scrip I saw the receipt but I can-

not remember an individual transaction.

You told us that people who took up these shares were ready and willing to pay their money. Can you say whether Mrs. Brewer was able to pay this \$48,000?—Most decidedly. If the firm required her to pay the money she would have at once proceeded to collect it from the people who indemnified her.

She may have had to sue but can you say that at any moment Mrs. Brewer was in possession of that money?—She was never in possession of that amount and she would never have accepted a liability like that.

No Claim on Guarantors.

To his Lordship, Mr. Brewer said his wife could have paid about \$15,000.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Did your Statutory Report include this \$48,000 as having been received for the company in cash?—Yes.

And yet you knew perfectly well of that money at least \$400,000 could not possibly be recovered?—On the contrary, it could be recovered, not from the principal, but from the guarantors.

His Lordship pointed out that it was Mrs. Brewer who was guaranteed and not the bank, and added the position was that as far as the bank was concerned they could not have made a claim on the guarantors of Mrs. Brewer.

Mr. Fitzroy:—And yet you returned that as a cash payment?—Until it was mentioned just now it never struck me that the bank could never have used Mrs. Brewer's guarantors.

His Lordship pointed out that the statutory Report stated that the total amount of cash received by the company in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750. The case for the Crown was that that was an incorrect statement. He asked Mr. Brewer:—"After having answered Mr. Fitzroy's questions, do you still hold it is a correct statement?"

Had to Give Figure.

Mr. Brewer:—I am still of the opinion that it is a correct statement. I wish to say that I have got to put a figure in. The Government form requires me to put a figure in and I still maintain that I could put no other figure in. If I had written it myself I would probably not have worded it in that way.

His Lordship consulted the form and said he did not think it was a Statutory form and he did not think it was in the schedule.

His Lordship:—I think what you did, Mr. Brewer, was to get hold of one of the text books of company law and found that form.

Mr. Brewer:—I was certainly under the impression it was a Statutory form. Mr. Brewer agreed with his Lordship it was only a form suggested in the text books.

His Lordship:—And you consider in using that form you had no choice but to put in that figure?—That is my opinion.

Voluntary Addition.

His Lordship then referred to Palmer's Precedents and pointed out that the certificate followed the form so far and suggested to Mr. Brewer that the addition of the words to the effect that the total sum stated to have been paid in advance of calls was a purely voluntary addition of his own.

Mr. Brewer answered it was necessary to add that in order to avoid discrepancy. Mr. Brewer added that he considered it would have been incorrect to have stated that the company received no more than \$100,000.

His Lordship suggested that the payment in advance of call did not make the shares fully paid up. Mr. Brewer replying that the Ordinance required the amount received in respect of all shares to be stated.

Advance of Calls.

His Lordship: Your case is that money paid in advance of calls was money paid in respect of shares within this Section?—Yes.

You claim that the company had received \$876,750 in cash and the Crown suggest that you have not received that sum and that you knew the Company had not received it. That is the issue between you and the Crown. Now I have before me an application and also a promissory note for \$500. That note was accepted by the Bank in respect of the second call of five per cent. Therefore the note is the only consideration you received in respect of that call?—That is true.

Well now don't you agree that your figure of \$876,750 is incorrect and that so far \$500 ought to be deducted from it?—No, because that note is payable on demand. It was accepted as cash and put in the books as such.

A Legal Argument.

The result was that the Bank had not the money but had a promise to pay in lieu?—Yes.

You say here that the Bank had money?—We were content to accept the note.

The Bank had not got that \$500 in cash. They only had a promissory note?—It is a legal argument whether we were justified in calling it cash.

You do not agree then that the figure is incorrect to that extent?—No. There may be a legal argument on that point to see if it is sound. I understand you to say that this is not the only note accepted in respect of the second call?—There are others.

Substantial Men.

So the jury will know that whatever they decide about that figure that it also applies to others?—Yes. In every case it was a director of a bank and a substantial man.

His Lordship proceeded to question Mr. Brewer regarding Mrs. Brewer's shares. After proceeding step by step in the transaction His Lordship asked "Mrs. Brewer purported to pay \$432,000 in cash?—Yes."

It was well known to you that Mrs. Brewer had not got \$432,000?—Yes. She did not possess it. That was a well known fact?—Yes. Neither of us could have put up that that amount.

And yet in the report which you drew up you declare that in respect of those shares the bank had received that money. Can you justify it?—Yes, the Bank had loaned her that sum and she had paid it back.

Differentiation?

In the case of the other directors you have insisted that they are people of substance?—Yes.

You consider it of importance?—Yes.

But in the case of Mrs. Brewer, in an identical position, you admit she was not able to pay. Why is that not important?—Because her debt was guaranteed by directors in a position to pay.

The document she gave was of small value?—She could be arrested under it, I suppose.

Not a Piece of Paper.

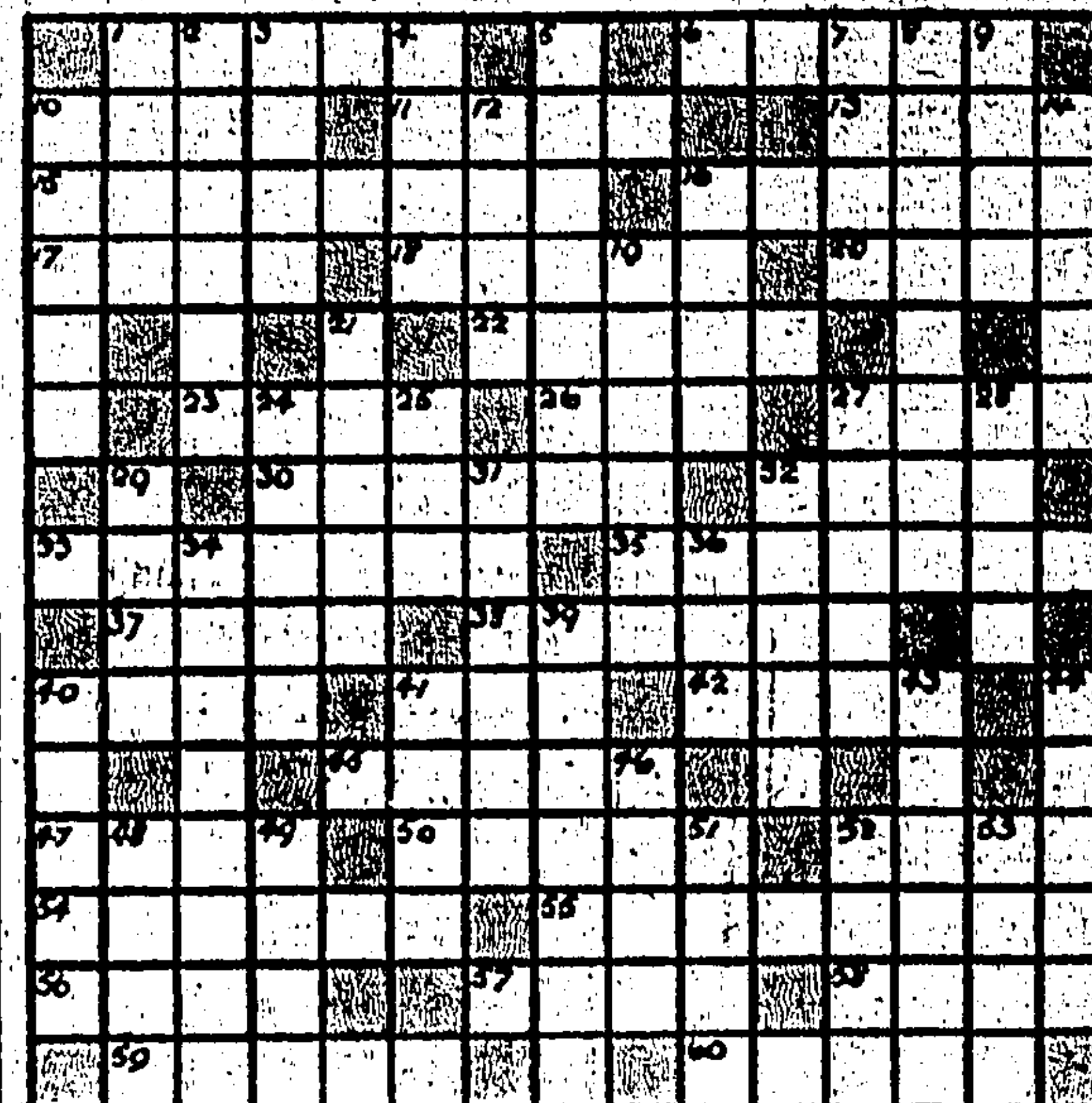
It seems quite clear that the ultimate result was this. That you represented in the report that the Bank held \$432,000 against Mrs. Brewer's shares when they only had a piece of paper?—I disagree. They could have recovered the whole amount because her piece of paper was guaranteed. Therefore it is not just a piece of paper.

Mr. Brewer completed his evidence, and when the Court adjourned, said he would call as a witness a qualified accountant.

TWO TOES LOST.

Whilst watching men at work in one of the buildings at the Kowloon Docks this morning, a seaman from a Sanitary barge lying at the Docks, through some cause or other, got his foot caught in the machinery and lost two of his toes. He was subsequently taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



Across.

1. New.
6. Refuse.
10. Soil.
11. Individually.
13. Head cook.
15. Guard from violation.
16. Sarcastic ridicule.
17. Tear.
18. Form.
22. Congealed water.
23. Ease.
24. Level.
26. Charge.
27. Pertaining to wings.
30. Wanders.
32. Travelled through the air.
33. Evening services.
35. Begged.
37. Den.
38. Dealer in men's wear.
40. Heroic.
41. Fob.
42. Trees.
45. Made well.
47. Improvised vessel.
50. Deserve.
52. Possess.
54. Soldiers.
55. Belonging to a university.
56. Will beneficiary.
57. Pace.
58. Departed.
59. Prank.
60. Reason.

Down.

1. Mass of ice.
2. Athlete.
3. Once.
4. Plant.
5. Natural countryside.
7. Deeds.
8. Covered with shingles.
9. Demigod.

Yesterday's Solution.

SECTION A
1. A TROPICAL A
2. RIBBON S BANNED
3. PELICAN S E
4. DORS T L GRAL
5. DATUM VIB TARTY
6. M B PTANO S E
7. DAMELIAS AWAKING
8. G E DIFRE T O
9. DEDS T E CHADA
10. ODDS S B W CUE
11. R T STRIVING S D
12. SETTER S LADING
13. A E RABBIT S E
14. LARGER S MRAIN

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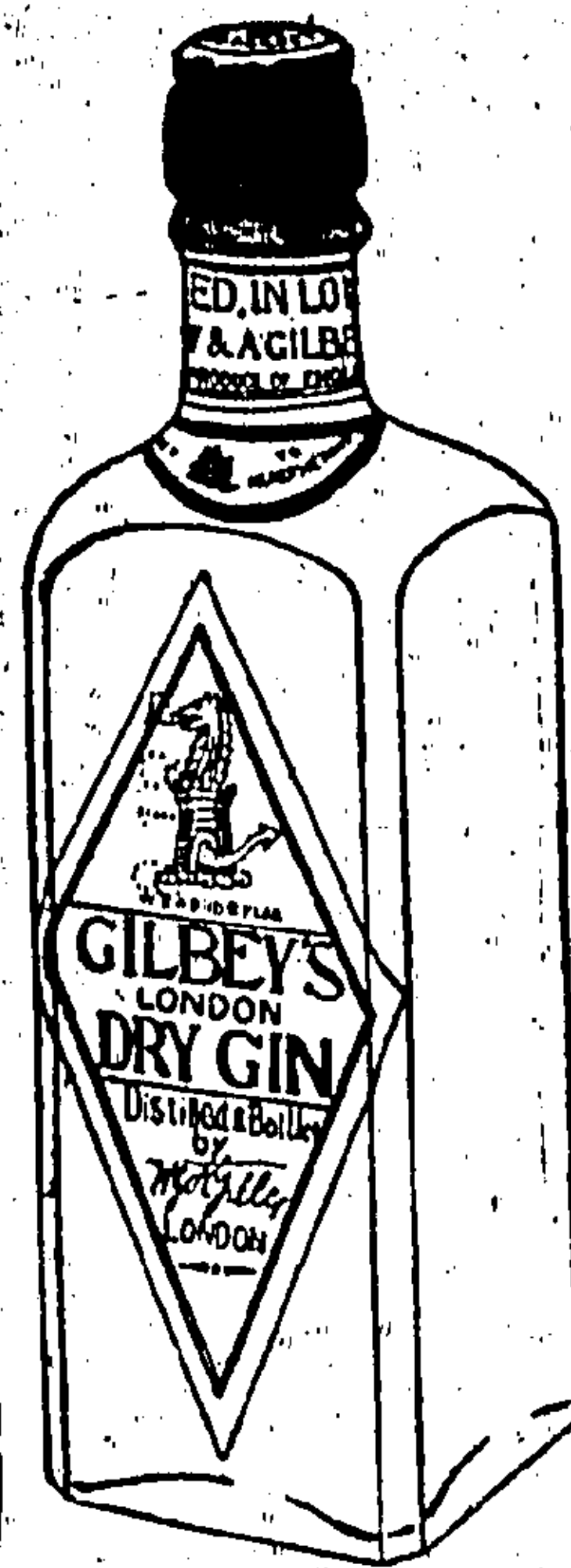


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POPULAR MOVIE THEME SONGS

VICTOR RECORDS

- No. 21880—Coquette—Waltz... Vallee's Yankies
Lover come back to me
21886—Broadway Melody—Fox Trot... Shilkret-Victor Orchestra
You were meant for me—Fox Trot
21927—Walking with Susie—Fox Trot... Olsen's Music
That's You, Baby—Fox Trot
21964—The Wedding of the Painted Doll—Broadway Melody... Charles King
22012—Singin' in the Rain—Fox Trot... Arnhem's Orchestra
Your Mother and Mine—Fox Trot... Shilkret-Victor Orchestra
X 22041—Low Down Rhythm—Fox Trot... The High Hat
Gotta Feelin' for you—Fox Trot
22043—The Wedding of the Painted Doll—Pagan Love Song... Victor Salon Orchestra
X 22057—Singin' in the Rain... Johnny Marvin
Orange Blossom Time
22124—Sunny Side up—Fox Trot... Hamp's Serenaders
If I had a Talking Picture of You
22138—You want Lovin'—Fox Trot... Rudy Vallee's Yankies
X From Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture "Hollywood Revue"
of 1929—showing at Queen's Theatre on January 25th.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22, 1930

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Believing that any movement which has as its aim the welfare of the younger generation deserves well of the community, we can most heartily commend to public support the organisation which was yesterday afternoon brought into being by the constituent meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children. So well-biased is the Society in its objects, that, provided it is not permitted to lapse into a moribund condition, as so many other institutions have in this Colony, it should have before it a career of the utmost usefulness. Whilst we agree with its promoters that the Society's best line of action is to rely rather more on propaganda and advice than on prosecution in the Courts, we still hold the hope that there will be no disinclination to enforce the law in instances which come to light disclosing heartlessness on the part of parents or guardians. We are quite prepared to believe that, in many instances, the evils which the Society is called upon to combat are due to ignorance, thoughtlessness or economic necessity rather than to intentional cruelty, but that does not by any means cover all cases. His Excellency the Governor realises this when he says that here, as in all parts of the world, there exist men and women so lost to all feelings of human kindness that they will maltreat children in their power.

Another point we would stress is that even ignorance, thoughtlessness or economic necessity cannot be held to excuse cruelty. There are, in fact, very definite laws already existing here which make cruelty or neglect a punishable offence, and the situation is not altered in any way by the creation of this new Society. Ignorance of the law can scarcely be pleaded, since the Ordinances Against the Person Ordinance, under which children are protected, has been on the Statute Book since 1865. Whilst, therefore, we believe that much good can be done by propaganda methods, we should not like to see such lines adopted in substitution of enforcement of the law. In the matter of cruelty to animals, it has been found that the most effective educational method is to supplement propaganda by prosecutions. We believe that will also be found to

be the case in regard to children. Indeed, for the Society to refrain from prosecution in serious cases which come under its notice would be tantamount to condoning infringement of the law. That, we feel sure, would be farthest from the desires of its originators.

His Excellency the Governor believes that the work of the Society will be more helpful in protecting children and in watching over the welfare of children than will be the methods of official registration which have been insisted upon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That remains to be seen. In any event, the registration scheme, which, incidentally, is not on a voluntary but a compulsory basis, has not yet come into full operation. The Secretary of State recognises, as he showed in a recent despatch on the matter, that time will be required to make this law effective, but he has also made it perfectly clear that he is not prepared to acquiesce in mere nominal enforcement. The very fact that he has ordered a full report every six months of the working of the Ordinance, and of the proceedings taken under it, is sufficient to show that the law will not be permitted to remain a dead letter. Our own view is that the registration scheme and the activities of the new Society should be worked on a co-operative basis—that the one can be a useful complement to the other. In any case, we see no reason for accepting other than in good grace, with a full determination to put the law into force, the Home Government's instructions with regard to the protection of children.

The Political Situation.

Mr. Lloyd George's keenly awaited speech on the eve of the opening of Parliament was characteristic, but somehow lacked the fire and courage which have marked most of his recent orations. Viscount Grey's criticisms of the Liberal leadership appear to have struck deeper than Mr. Lloyd George's willingness to admit, though he spoke in a spirit which did bode well for an attempt at reconciliation. Even in his attack upon the Government, he was somewhat half-hearted. He advised Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to come off his high hobby-horse if he wished his Government to continue, and in a sentence addressed to the Labour Party as a whole, he said that they must get into their minds that the Liberals were an independent party with a will of their own, which they intended to exercise. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George still retains the hope of exercising a controlling influence in the proceedings of Parliament in the absence of a Government majority. The hobby-horse which the Premier is riding and to which "L.G." objects, is one which shies violently at the suggestion of going to the Liberals for favours. The Premier is still safely seated. The new session just opened promises to be the most momentous in the Labour Government's history. It will be discovered, we think, that Labour is no longer prepared to court Liberal co-operation and is definitely antagonistic to any hint of Liberal dictation. It is possible, even probable, that a few reverses may result, but the Government is safe. Neither of the Opposition parties can dream of forcing a General Election while the Naval Conference is in progress. The authors of such a development would merely be working their own destruction. The Liberal Party would, for all practical purposes, go down to oblivion. The Conservatives would need all their organisation to return in sufficient strength to offer real opposition. A Labour victory would be inevitable. The party leaders realise this as well as the next man. There is really no need to counsel the opposition prudence.

A Corona typewriter and several samples of cloth among other articles were stolen from 67, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, according to a report made to the police by Mr. E. B. Duckitt, representative of Messrs. Ricketts, Turner & Co., Ltd. The theft took place between Monday evening and the following morning.

DAY BY DAY.

WORRY IS A BLUNDER THAT BLACKENS ALL AROUND AND MAKES LIFE A REGRET.—Dr. J. W. Johnson.

The P. and O. s.s. Jeypore, from Shanghai, is due here at 5 p.m. on Friday.

Yesterday's return of notifiable diseases shows three cases of small-pox and one each of typhoid and diphtheria. All were Chinese.

We have received from Messrs. Dodwell and Company attractive Chinese calendars issued by the Caledonian Insurance Company.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow afternoon, when the second reading of the Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance will be taken.

On conviction of a charge of attempting to defraud a pawnbroker by offering a gold gilt button under the pretext that it was pure gold, a Chinese, who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A stallholder in Pakhoi Street was fined \$8 by Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on each of two summonses accusing him of displaying crackers other than in a glass show case. It was stated, however, that there was less danger of a fire than would be the case of crackers being exposed for sale inside a shop.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with larceny of cement sacks from a building contractor was fined \$5 or seven days' hard labour. The defendant said that he had wanted the sacks for blankets, causing his Worship to remark that he had great sympathy with people who felt the cold but he had to consider the interest of the owner of the sacks.

At the Peninsula Hotel last night, a dinner was given to the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Commissioner of the Boys Scouts, on the eve of his departure on holiday, by members of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association. Amongst the hosts were the Hon. Dr. R. H. K. Kowloon, who presided, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), Bishop Valtorta, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, and many others. A very jolly evening was spent.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Jan. 21.	123.91
Paris	486.23/21
New York	34.955
Brussels	25.195
Geneva	12.104
Amsterdam	92.975
Milan	30.37
Berlin	18.135
Stockholm	18.195
Copenhagen	18.215
Oslo	34.615
Vienna	164.4
Prague	19.05
Helsinki	37.775
Madrid	108.25
Lisbon	375
Athens	818
Bucharest	5.15/32
Rio	45.1/16
Buenos Aires	1.5/29/32
Bombay	2.0/4
Shanghai	1.7/10
Hongkong	2.0/7/10
Yokohama	21
Silver (spot)	2.05
Silver (forward)	2.05

—British Wireless.

THIS CURRENCY.

[By "Cynicus"]

In the course of a very few words the other day, I hinted how the effusions of the experts had confounded me, but since then, thanks to "Onlooker" and "Observer," the situation has become as clear as the sediment in Tydam during a drought! What I like about "Onlooker" is his clarity! What I like about "Observer" is his clarity, and harking back to "Political-Economist" I like his clarity too. (I can hear echo answering "And you!") When a man gets up on a public platform and says nothing, one never knows whether to believe him or not, but when a man writes to the paper as did "Onlooker," and in one long and sustained breath says, "We wisely declared a moratorium on British industries are now being crippled by taxation to cover the 27,000 million war debt—the result of the 1914 moratorium" (the italics are not yours!) It is up to everybody to do something, because just imagine what would happen if "Political-Economist," "Onlooker," "Observer," and company ever rose to grab the reins to keep our heads above water in the financial maelstroms, thereby ripping the prop that we rely to make us stay put, instead of staying in glass houses where rolling stones won't throw stones at them!

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Currency Problem.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—"Observer" may console himself by the knowledge that he has lost none of my respect by his "facelessness" in this very serious discussion. I quite understand where the shoe pinches, and with all due respect to the Trinity, I shall jump right ahead to his queries.

(a) Hongkong's commercial function in relation to China is admittedly that of a middleman's. China is too hopelessly handicapped by internal strife to succeed in approaching anything like stability in her currencies, so rather than ultimately cripple ourselves in attempting to keep pace with her fluctuations, it is up to us to stabilise our own money in the expectation that the South China merchant will eventually find it in his interests to adopt our paper as his trading medium. In other words, we must bind China, financially, to our own security instead of continuing indefinitely to be dragged around behind her paralysing war-machine.

(b) The usual way of carrying out a silver exclusion policy is for the banks to refuse to buy the metal, and the suspension of minting operations. In Hongkong, I suggest we give a time-limit for the surrendering of circulating silver dollars.

(c) The onus of retaining silver pending a possible recovery is not to be thrown on the banks but upon the Government of Hongkong, which in enforcing the new policy, will see to it that the banks are not losers thereby.

(d) In my first letter, I hinted that it might be advisable to hang on to our silver till the market showed signs of recovery. One may as well try to stop an avalanche as to check the negative half cycle of any commodity's supply-and-demand alternation, and as I am not intensely interested in the present or future of silver's mad career, I can only venture to remind our friend "Observer" that every bear is a potential buyer.

I am afraid, moreover, that I cannot take advantage of his kindly tip owing to a chronic deficiency of the necessary 210,000, and, were it otherwise, I should still hesitate. There are too many frantic speculators around us to allow such golden opportunities to go begging for long, and a tip that can be broadcast is a tip foreclosed.

I wonder, by the way, if "Observer" has ever paused to consider that in trying to wipe out this extraordinary paper premium of ours we have been partially responsible for the world's silver slump? There is a demand for our paper in South China that silver itself can never hope to meet, and in attempting to pull down our paper we may be merely following the metal that we are deliberately debasing.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Kowloon, Jan. 21st, 1930.

Sir—"Onlooker's" tabulation of six resolutions passed by the Kowloon Emergency Currency Advisory Committee coincides most curiously with a series of suggestions made on the following day at the annual dinner of the Mid-Level Association for the Assistance of Banks in Distress. They were as follows:

(1) Silver dollars to be fixed at a premium over bank-notes, on a basis of 10 silver dollars=\$20 worth of notes.

(2) The note-issue to be at once adjusted to bring the purchasing power of the dollar back to that obtaining in Feb., 1920, when it reached 6/- (a far better suggestion than that of the K.E.C.A.C.).

(3) Treasury to be subject to inspection by the Note-issuing Banks to eliminate the risk of forgery.

(4) Gold and silver reserves to be auctioned off and payment for same to be made in tissue paper, tram-tickets and general price levels.

(5) The note-issue to become the responsibility of the Kowloon Emergency Currency Advisory Committee and to be backed by local price-lists and catalogues.

The Very Idea!

Anyone who has experienced the polite attention of Custom House Officials on entering the Port of New York will appreciate an adventure which has just occurred to one of our most distinguished educationists, Sir Henry Hadow. He was asked to give a series of three lectures at the University of Texas, and on arriving at New York he was asked by one of those gentlemen, who too often bellow the real American welcome that is waiting "up town," whether he was entering the Great Republic for work or pleasure. He replied that he found it difficult to say, but that he was only giving the three lectures to the University of Texas. "I reckon we'll call it pleasure—at least for you," was the reply. But then these officials have always dealt in Customs rather than Manners.

The Bachelor: "It's a question as to who wears the trousers in the average household."

The Father: "It isn't to anybody who has to pay the clothing bills for a boy of 10."

(The newest method of flesh-reducing is a form of jiu-jitsu.)

Our modern craze for getting thin.

Has, up to now, resulted in Us trying out an awful lot Of "cures" which, on the whole, have not

Achieved conspicuous success. And so it's no surprise, I guess, To read that quite the newest way To charm our solid-flesh away Is now a form of jiu-jitsu.

Which, I submit, just goes to show—

Since dieting, with all its rigours, Has failed to slim our bulging figures— Instead of starving ourselves, that We're going to wrestle with our fat!

Mr. Oulton, the Tower Bridge magistrate: I have never, in a police court, heard a man admit that any car can do 30 miles an hour.

The Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild, at the Old Bailey: It is no excuse for committing bigamy because your wife does not wash her face.

Man at Acton, W.: I have never known my son tell a single lie. He is too honest, I am afraid, to make any money in the motor trade.

Man at West London: When I told my wife that I was going to be boss she hit me on the head with a poker.

Prof. Albert Einstein gave recently what he considered the best formula for success in life. "If a is a success in life, I should say the formula for a equals x+y+z, x being work and y being play."

"And what is z?" inquired the interviewer.

"That," he answered, "is keeping your mouth shut."

The Directors of The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, announce that, subject to audit, they will recommend the payment of a dividend of \$1.50 per share and carry forward about \$19,000.

WHO WAS..... DER FREISCHUTZ?

The annals of the Middle Ages abound in stories of men who, trafficked with the Powers of Darkness, and bartered away their souls in exchange for supernatural aid. Such a story is embodied in Wagner's opera, "Der Freischutz."

Caspar and Max (the "Free-Shooter"), two foresters in the employ of Prince Ottokar, were rivals in skill and in love. Himself rejected by the maiden Agathe, Caspar sought to ruin Max's hopes by disgracing him in the eyes of the world, and entered into an agreement with Zamel, the Demon Hunter of the night, that Zamel should take away his rival's skill in shooting in return for Caspar's soul.

No more was Max acclaimed the victor in the shooting contests, but Agathe's love did not fall, and Caspar sought a more complete revenge upon the pair. Feigning sympathy with Max, he offered to procure for him seven of Zamel's magic bullets which could not fail, so he said, to reach any mark at which they were aimed. After hesitation, the young forester accepted the offer, not knowing that one of the seven would obey the will of Zamel, Caspar's dark friend and ally.

At the next great contest this seventh bullet was directed by Zamel against Agathe, but glanced off a garland of consecrated roses which she wore, and killed Caspar as he stood gloating over his anticipated triumph.

An open invitation is given to all interested to attend the opening of the new Kowloon Branch of the Helena May Institute at No. 8 Aimal Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon, Friday, January 24th, at 5 p.m. Lady Clements has kindly consented to open the premises. No. 5, Bus passes the door.—Adv.

THE BEAUTIES OF
GOTHIC ART.INTERESTING LECTURE BY
FATHER FINN.

AT HELENA MAY INST.

A scholarly and extremely instructive lecture on Gothic Art was given by Father Finn, S.J., at the Helena May Institute last evening, a large audience being delighted with the lucid explanation of the subject.

Father Finn presided and briefly introduced the speaker, and Lady Clementi was amongst the audience.

The Renaissance.

Father Finn, who showed a selection of slides to illustrate the art of Mediaeval Europe, the "Dark Ages," which saw the flowering of the spiritual genius of the Northern countries, said:—The name "Gothic" is really a tribute from the Classical South of the Renaissance to the peculiarly imaginative, living, daring art of the North. So Rabelais of the Renaissance spoke of the "barbarians and Goths" when it would show its disdain for the Latin of the School of Paris, even though that Latin was preparing the vigour, precision and penetration of a newer age. We can afford to forget the implied contempt and take the name as standing for the artistic product of a time when Europe was unified by a common tradition and customs built up or building under the influence of Church, Feudalism and University.

It is gradually being recognised the Renaissance was in its most obvious features a set-back for the countries that had won their way to self-expression and that it brought a vast expenditure of energy in the adoption of a Latin culture, artificial North of the Alps if not so alien to the South. Looking at history in its wider aspects as embracing art and philosophy, we can set the "Gothic" period of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries in the Northern Lands to balance the Periclean Age of Greece.

Variety and Beauty.

In Gothic art, architecture stands supreme. It is a most difficult art because of its practical end and its work-a-day materials. In consequence it tends to lose itself in dull mechanical repetition but in the medieval period it rose to its highest achievements of expression and flung its spell over almost every other form of aesthetic interpretation.

The Age was proud of its architecture. The decoration and forms originated in that branch of the arts were used by all manner of artists and craftsmen; sculpture was always wedded to an architectural setting, painting or even manuscript illumination sought the same inspiration and confined itself within spaces devised architecturally; metal-work, ivories, furniture, textiles followed the same fashion. Nor was it without good reason; for the world has never seen a style of equal resourcefulness, daring, power over simple materials (wood and stone), imagination, variety and the beauty that suggests the mind and the spirit.

It has been pointed out that in a Gothic building as compared with one of Classical style, there might be one-half of the material but costing five or even ten times the amount of labour and hence the enormous gain in expression of the human spirit.

Music Materialised.

Gothic architecture has been called "frozen music," but frozen is repellent and I should prefer "music materialised" or, if one could say it, "material muscled." Like music, it can be analyzed into the ratios of numbers, the symmetry of plan can be plotted, its obedience to law can be predicted and yet there results the miracle of "two notes and not a third—but a star."

We may study the origin and function of pointed arch, of ribbed vaulting and flying buttresses; measure out the triple elements of arcade, triforium and clerestory or the relations of bays in nave and aisle, try to realise how the forms are meant to maintain the struggle with strain and thrust, or wondering probe the planning that would reproduce a thorn-crowned Christ on the cross but, as in music, there remain in the great masterpieces a power and charm beyond the reach of calculation. It was those qualities that carried the forms of architecture conquering abroad.

Romantic Hues.

Milton seized on far more vital elements in Gothic with his—love the high embowed roof with antique pillars massy proof; And storied windows richly light—than the Romantics did with their choice of Gothic ruins by the cold moonlight. There was colour as

CHINA NEW YEAR
PUZZLES.HAWKERS' CONCESSIONS RAISE
SEVERAL POINTS.

KOWLOON DECISIONS.

Special concessions for hawking during the week preceding Chinese New Year are granted to the poorer classes and instructions are given to the police to allow such itinerant hawkers to carry on their trade even without licences.

When several cases were mentioned before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, His Worship drew attention to the special privileges, with a view to seeking further information in respect of the cases brought before him.

A Chinese was accused of crying his wares in the street, and his Worship asked if there was no relaxation for street cries.

Sergeant Barnicle replied in the negative, His Worship asking if it was a case of the police having to draw a line somewhere.

Sergeant Barnicle replied that there would be sufficient trouble with the firing of crackers during the New Year festivities without having hawkers crying out their wares in the streets.

The defendant was fined \$2.

In another case, a woman licensed hawkers was charged with selling articles other than those specified in her licence. The defendant claimed that special privileges having been granted by the police, she had changed her goods without notification.

His Worship (to Sergeant Barnicle):—I should think if people are allowed to hawk without a licence, other people who have licences might be allowed to sell things not specified in their licences?

Sergeant Barnicle:—That's right, your Worship.

His Worship:—I think I will discharge her; I won't caution at all.

The defendant was accordingly discharged.

A third case mentioned concerned two men who were charged with hawking live chickens which were described as being food for man.

His Worship:—Live chickens, what about Chinese New Year?

Sergeant Barnicle:—I don't think it will apply to food for man.

His Worship:—Do you mean that the Sanitary Department might object to them from a health point of view?

Sergeant Barnicle:—Yes.

His Worship:—You mean that they can inspect the markets, but can't trace these people?

Sergeant Barnicle:—That's right, your Worship.

Both defendants were cautioned.

There was life in these piles. The very stones were alive with strain, and colour steamed in on them through windows stained with "hues romantic" while all about the statues of saint and patriarch gleamed with tints added by the brush.

Gothic statuary appeals to us now by its delicacy, grace, life, spirituality, by its surprising range from hieratic severity to roguish humour. Eyes accustomed to the art of Greece miss that perfection of physical beauty but they learn to find the new element of an inward life and personal expression.

Gothic Painting.

Gothic painting may, in its highest achievements, be represented by the Van Eycks, Stefan Lochner and some of the Siennese. Giotto is too individual to deal with him as a mere incident in this quick summary though he illustrates the trend to personal expression. In the others, we find the echo of the chivalry of the age—there is the Virgin of purity yet of a mother's love and there is the "very perfect gentle knight. Much of the work reminds us of Chaucer's

Embraced was he as it were a meed.

All full of fresh floures, white and reede;

He was as fresh as is the month of May.

Many problems of painting were unsolved in these works, yet there are people who find greater joy in them than in the technically superior work of greater names. A miniature from a manuscript can be a jewel concentration of the brightest light and brightest hopes of art.

A short lecture cannot do justice to this period of achievement. It is anguish to be obliged to make a selection even among the best known of the masterpieces. It should be studied long and lovingly from all its sides and traced from land to land, from age to age, that one may be ready for the profusion of the Gothic spirit re-visited—Phoenix-like in the Rococo, Gothic, the real Gothic, may still remain caviare to the general.

PITCH & TOSS NOT
GAMBLING.DECISION BY KOWLOON
MAGISTRATE.

A CAUTION GIVEN.

Because he thought there was a certain amount of skill in a game which is similar to pitch and toss, Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, discharged a Chinese with a caution, remarking that he was not at all sure that the game was gambling.

The defendant was arrested playing games outside the Kowloon Godown, and, in reply to his Worship, Detective Sergeant Kellett agreed that it was more obstruction than gambling that was objected to.

His Worship asked if it was not a game of skill, and the officer replied that there was a certain amount of skill in the game, as the players had to turn the coins in the air.

His Worship said he thought there was probably a great deal of skill in the game, and asked what instructions the police had about the game.

Detective Sergeant Kellett replied that they had no special instructions, but pointed out that such games generally ended in a fight, while the coolies who might lose all their money would probably turn to stealing.

Remarking that he was not at all sure it was gambling, his Worship discharged the defendant with a caution. He pointed out, however, that the defendant and the other men were causing an obstruction by playing at the gate of the Kowloon Godowns.

CHINA'S HINT TO
THE LEAGUE.DRASTIC STEP TO CHECK
DRUG TRAFFIC.

FACTORY MONOPOLY.

Geneva, Jan. 21.

The Opium Commission to-day began their examination of the annual reports of the various interested Governments on the situation with regard to the production and traffic in harmful drugs.

Mr. Woo Kai-seng the Chinese Government delegate, made a speech in which he described the appointment of a National Commission in China to carry into effect the prohibition of the sale of opium. He also described the efforts of the Chinese Government to oppose the distribution of narcotics, and appealed for the collaboration of Europe in that endeavour.

The principal suggestion contained in the report of the Chinese Government, which will be examined when the Commission begins to discuss the general situation in the Far East, is a request to the League to establish an international narcotics factory at Geneva to be directly administered by the League, which would supply the whole world with the narcotics necessary for legitimate purposes.

The French delegate submitted a Note explaining the general principles which might serve as a basis for a General Convention aiming at the limitation and the apportionment of the production of narcotics.—*Reuter*.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"FAUST" DELIGHTS LARGE
AUDIENCE.

Few operas offer a greater field to the conscientious artist than "Faust," and one seldom finds such a fine interpretation of it as was witnessed last night at the Star Theatre, where the Carpi Opera Company delighted a very enthusiastic audience.

Four of the star singers appeared in the leading parts, Sig. E. Gileta as Faust, Sig. Mancusi as Mephistopheles, Sig. Reali as Valentine and Mile. Henkina as Marguerite. The work of the principals throughout was of an unusually fine order.

Sig. Gileta's clear and rich tenor voice was at its best and his acting was superb. For acting, Sig. Reali took the lead in the wonderful death scene, so realistic that the audience held their breath with astonishment. One might have been in the presence of death and not have witnessed such a tragic departure.

Mile. Henkina, always a favourite with Hongkong audiences, interpreted the role of Marguerite in a way that demonstrated her remarkable dramatic capabilities.

The whole play was produced in a manner that leaves but little room for criticism.

To-night the company produced the old favourite, "Carmen."

OCCUPYING CROWN
LAND.EUROPEAN MENTIONED IN
KOWLOON CASES.

REMOVAL ORDERS.

Several former lease holders of a plot of ground in Waterloo Road, near the railway track, were prosecuted by Mr. A. C. Burford before Mr. Whyte Smith, at Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on summonses for occupying Crown land without permission. Among the defendants was mentioned the name of Mr. H. M. Pinguet.

Two Chinese were stated to have demolished structures which had been erected on the land but had not yet removed the material. The men formerly had permission to occupy the site for agricultural purposes, but an order was given that the permits would not be renewed after December 31, 1929, as the authorities desired to lay out a cemetery on the site.

Mr. Burford asked that, in view of the Chinese New Year, the defendants be allowed two weeks in which to remove the material still on the land.

His Lordship accordingly made the order.

When a summons against Mr. H. M. Pinguet was mentioned, it was stated that the defendant, whose address was given as the Asiatic Petroleum Company, had since left the employment of the A. P. C. but as the area he had occupied was now cleared, permission to withdraw the summons was applied for.

His Lordship allowed the summons to be withdrawn.

His Lordship asked what Mr. Pinguet had been doing with a matshod on the site and was told that he went in for amateur pig-breeding and also kept horses.

HAICHING PIRACY
RECOUNTED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

language. This was apparently heard by the two Indian guards off duty in the cabin. The pirates left Barn Singh and entered the cabin.

Guard Shot Down.

One of the guards there, named Khalil Singh, jumped up and seized his revolver and stood with it in the right position so as to be prepared for anyone who opened the door. The other guard, Sirdar Singh, woke up on the sound of shots, and saw Khalil Singh being shot down. Sirdar Singh then jumped up and was immediately wounded himself and fell.

At this point the Assistant Crown Solicitor digressed from the main story to explain that the third accused was, after the affair, found in the Indian guard's cabin, wounded, and from him was extracted, at the Government Civil Hospital, a Winchester rifle bullet. The ship's armament consisted of Winchester rifles only, and it was the case for the Crown that the third accused shot down Khalil Singh.

Officers Warned.

Continuing, Mr. Andrews said that Barn Singh, who was in the alleyway, in the confusion seized his opportunity and managed to escape, running up to the boat deck and on to the bridge. His warning was also heard by the Second Officer on the bridge, who immediately sounded the ship's siren and called the Captain. The shots woke up the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer. The former left his cabin to go on the bridge. Halfway up the companion ladder, he saw a pirate who shot and wounded him, but was in his turn shot and killed by Mr. Perry. The Chief Officer then continued on to the bridge. The Chief Engineer also gained the bridge.

The Third Officer, Mr. Woodward, on being aroused by the firing, proceeded from his cabin along the starboard side of the spar deck and when near the hatch he was wounded, but he managed to carry on to the bridge, where he collapsed. The Second Officer, who was also awakened, proceeded down the port side of the starboard deck and also gained the bridge.

The second party of pirates, which apparently consisted of four or five, after going down into the bunker in the manner described, made their way into the engine room where Mr. Mello and Chan Fo were on duty. They demanded kerosene from Mr. Mello, who pretended that he had mislaid the key to the kerosene tank. The pirates became angry, and as they made a formidable party, Chan Fo finally indicated where the tank was. The pirates broke the tap and as the kerosene flowed out on the iron plate of the engine room floor, attempted unsuccessfully to set fire to it.

Intention to Burn.

In reply to a question from the magistrate, Mr. Andrews said that apparently it was the inten-

BORNEO NATIVE'S
ESCAPADES.RUNS AWAY FROM HOUSE OF
DETENTION.

RETURNS STARVING.

Twice absconding himself from the House of Detention, getting drunk and escaping up to Canton, only to later give himself up to the Hongkong police through destitution and starvation, was the story unfolded concerning a native of British North Borneo, before Mr. Grantham at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The police stated that the man was committed to the House of Detention on April 30, 1928, and he absconded himself on May 11, the same year. He was subsequently arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, after which time he was again sent back to the House.

Very shortly afterwards, he again absconded himself, and apparently went to Canton, just at the time the authorities were making arrangements with the Government to have the man removed to his native country. On January, 1929, he gave himself up to the police as he was sick, destitute and had no money. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital and discharged from there on Tuesday.

The Magistrate:—Why did you do this? You were convicted once before for running away.

Accused:—I had been drinking too much and I forgot to go back the same day, and on the following night I went to Canton. I had \$3.50, but I have got no money now. I wish to go back to the place where I was born. I am very anxious to return.

The Magistrate:—I think we shall put you in prison so that you can't get drunk and run away again.

Mr. Grantham sentenced the man to one month and it was intimated that the police would again try to get the Government to send him back to his native land.

As the man was being led from the dock he declared: Since this morning I have had nothing to eat, and I am starving.

tion of the pirates to start a fire from the very beginning. The attempt to set fire to the kerosene tank was simultaneous with the attack on the bridge by the other party.

The pirates ordered Mr. Mello to stop the main engine and also the dynamo, the effect of this latter measure being to plunge the whole ship into darkness. Taking Mr. Mello out of the engine room, they then forced him to walk in front of them as they approached the bridge, with the idea of using him as a shield against the fire directed from the bridge. As he proceeded along the alleyway, he saw standing in the doorway of the Chief Officer's cabin, the man whom he identified as Lum Hing, the first accused. Carrying on a little further Mr. Mello suddenly turned round on his captors, gave the nearest of them a push and a kick, and in that way managed to get free and escape on to the bridge.

The pirates made several rushes and attacks from the starboard alleyway, in an effort to go up to the boat deck and then on the bridge, but the fire from the bridge deck was directed downwards, into the entrance of the alleyway.

Bridge Set on Fire.

Mr. Andrews then told of what followed when, realising the futility of further attacks, the pirates set fire to the bridge. Later, the defenders were obliged to retreat from the fire on to the boat deck where they saw three pirates and immediately shots were exchanged. End of the pirates was shot and fell overboard. The other two disappeared, but ten minutes later one of them returned and was shot, being afterwards burnt to death. The third man was not seen until 2 p.m. that afternoon when a man was found hiding underneath the lifeboat locker. Captain Farrer would say that this man, who was now the first defendant in the case, resembled in height the man who had disappeared.

Later Mr. Andrews referred to the statements made by the defendants in reply to the charges.

Accused' Replies.

The first said that he did not kill anybody, and he would like them to go clearly into the matter. He was a soap labourer.

The second accused also denied the charges and said that he was coming to Hongkong to sell pigs. His master lived at 148, Canton Road, Yaumatei.

The third defendant denied the charge of assault and said he was an ordinary passenger. "To tell the truth," he added, "I did take part in the piracy, but I did not assault anyone." He further stated that he could not assault anybody, as he was himself wounded.

The hearing was adjourned.

SEE
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POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

PAMELA'S
SALE.

PAMELA wishes to inform her clientele that after stocktaking, a sale will begin on MONDAY, 20th of Jan. when the stock will be reduced from 15% and above.

Reductions 15% to 50%

Notice: Mme Flint will be very pleased to attend the sale personally and at the same time show the new collection of models brought from Paris.

Dressmaking & Millinery.

This will be attended to as a special department at reasonable charge with smartest cut and style guaranteed.

Majestic THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

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MARIE PREVOST & HARRISON FORD

in
"THE NIGHT BRIDE"

Marie Prevost in her snappiest comedy with Harrison Ford and Franklin Pangborn cheering her on her way—a picture as full of laughs and thrills as an egg is of yolk and white—don't miss it!

BOXING

CITY HALL

Saturday, 25th January

at 9.15 p.m.

A Series of Selected Six Round Contests Between the Navy and Army under I.S.B.A. Rules

Boxing
Pts. Pierce v **O.S. Evans**
 S.L.I. H.M.S. Kent
Light-Heavyweight
Pts. Woolley v **L.S. Irwin**
 K.O.S.B. H.M.S. Kent
Middleweight
Pts. Baulch v **Marine Woolford**
 S.L.I. H.M.S. Hermes
Lightweight
Pts. Hume v **Stoker Harley**
 K.O.S.B. H.M.S. Kent
Welterweight
L/O. Woodhouse v **A.B. Trimming**
 S.L.I. H.M.S. Hermes
Lightweight
Corpl. Herston v **O.S. Scott**
 S.L.I. H.M.S. Hermes
Middleweight Contest
Lt. O.G.H. Christian v **A.B. Ewin**
 B.A. H.M.S. Kent
Ex-I.S.B.A. Ex-Middleweight
Champion of the Colony
 Looking at Moutrie's:—

MEMBERS:
 Thursday, 23rd January.
GENERAL PUBLIC:
 Friday and Saturday,
 24th & 25th January.
 Prices:—
 Ringside \$5.00
 Others \$3.00 & \$1.00

THE WORLD OF SPORT

LOCAL HOCKEY.

ARMY. BEAT THE NAVY IN SIM SHIELD.

The Army played a much-improved forward line compared with that defeated by the Club last night, with Hill (Borden) at outside-left, and Denmead (Somerset) on the other wing. Captain Wernicke (Punjab) played at inside-left. The Army ran out fairly comfortable winners over the Navy by six goals to three.

After pressure, and the award of a corner to the Army, the Navy got back to the half-way line, but the Army were soon away on the right. A shot by Skipp was weakly cleared by Bramley, and Kingsland made no mistake with the second shot.

Good work by Surtees, Magray and Stephenson took play to the other end from the bully-off, but both Martin and Huxford were safe, and Skipp, Kingsland and Denmead, for the Army, got away again, and Denmead's shot, though stopped by Bramley, knocked his hand back, and a goal was given.

A very fortunate save by Barrett in the Army goal robbed the Navy of what seemed to be a good goal, and the Army were back at the other end in a few minutes, Wernicke making the running to pass to Skipp, who scored well.

Kingsland got a fourth goal after a scrimmage in front of goal, but the Navy opened their score through Stephenson, who was fast and difficult to stop, just before half-time.

After the interval the Navy were the first to score, McIntyre taking a long pass across and shooting hard.

A rush down the field, from a good pass by Cobb, sent the Navy forwards away again, and with no one but Barrett to beat Magray sent the ball a little too hard, and Barrett kicked clear.

A good pass, one of many by O'Flaherty, went to Skipp near the edge of the circle. Skipp steadied himself for a second, and sent in a hard shot just inside the post.

A mistake by Barrett, who mis-kicked, nearly gave the Navy a third goal. The ball trickled under Barrett's foot just inches wide of the post.

From a short corner, the Navy scored, Magray, scooping the ball over the heads of the Army defence into the net.

At the other end, Kingsland obtained his hat-trick with a high, strong, oblique shot, and the final whistle was blown with no further score.

Hill was almost starved of passes in the first half, whilst Denmead hardly touched the ball in the first twenty minutes of the second half. Wernicke played well, and Philby again was good at centre-half. O'Flaherty played better than usual. Martin was the safer of the two backs, and let little pass him. On the whole, Barrett played a good game in goal. For the Navy, Stephenson and Magray were the two best forwards, while Cobb and Fenton were safe the half-back line. Webb was the better of the Navy backs, and Bramley did some good things in goal.

It is understood that the Army will turn out much the same side on Friday, when they meet the Hongkong Hockey Club.

University Teams.

The following will represent the University first eleven in a match against the Punjabis on the Marina ground tomorrow at 5 p.m.—A.B. Suleman (Capt.), C. W. Lam, G. E. Yeoh, A. A. Aziz, V. V. Enok, D. Roy, C. M. Lee, W. A. James, S. L. Wong, Nolasco and T. Noronha.

On Friday the University seconds will meet the H.K.S.R.A. on the University ground at 5 p.m. The team is as follows: A. B. Suleman (Capt.), Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz, C. W. Lam, G. E. Yeoh, A. A. Aziz, D. Roy, C. M. Lee, W. A. James, Nolasco, T. Noronha and H. E. M. Adams.

POLO NOTES.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT TO BE REPLAYED.

The January American Tournament resulted in a draw, each of the four sides having scored three points. The Committee has agreed to decide the competition by replaying on Friday, the last round of the Tournament. The following matches are scheduled to commence at 4.45 p.m. on that day:

Headquarters Staff (Colonel Brownrigg, Colonel Haskard, Major Campbell, Mr. Baskerville-Glegg) versus Civilians (Mr. Heard, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Oliphant).

Odd Lots (Major Wolfe Murray, Capt. Ramsay, Lt. Com. Churchill, Major Howson) versus K. O. S. B. (Major Lake, Mr. Scott Elliott, Mr. Welsh, Mr. MacLaren).

Should one of these games be a tie and the other a win the winner of the latter becomes the winner of the Tournament, but if both matches are won the respective winners will play off on Monday. A good deal of interest has been aroused in this tournament due to the extraordinary even play shown by all the teams. From the form of the various sides it is virtually impossible to pick the winner but there is a certain sentiment prevalent that the headquarters will ultimately come out on top.

FANLING HUNT.

THE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

There was some splendid sport at the Fanling Hunt point-to-point races, on Saturday despite the rather depressing weather. In the heavyweight race, Mr. Beck, on Strathorne, came in first, the race being noteworthy for the fine effort made by Miss Scott Harston, who finished second despite the fact that she was twice unseated.

A fine finish was seen in the lightweight race, Dr. Durran, on Mowgli, just getting the verdict. The afternoon's results were:

The Heavyweights.
 Mr. Beck, Strathorne 1
 Miss Scott Harston, Gold Medal 2
 Mr. Watson, Slang River 3
 Mr. McIntyre, Cavemare 4
 Mr. Macnamara, James Pigg.

The Lightweights.

Dr. Durran, Mowgli 1.
 Lieut. Cave, Moynagh 2.
 Lieut. Worrall, Something Eve 3.
 Mr. Dale, Nobleman.
 Mr. Fischer, Buster.
 Mr. Braine Hartnell, Marcus Subur.
 Dr. Anderson, Parnigan.
 Mr. Stanton, Social Call.
 Mr. Patten, Lightning.
 Results of Point-to-Point and Paperchase events are:

Lightweights.

Paperchase.
 December 15th.
 1. Clarke
 2. Patten
 3. McCartney
 4. Point-to-Point
 December 21st.
 1. McGowan
 2. McCartney
 3. Stanton
 4. Paperchase
 December 25th.
 1. Stanton
 2. McCartney
 3. Patten
 4. Point-to-Point
 January 1st.
 1. McCartney
 2. Worrall
 3. Cave
 4. Paperchase
 January 12th.
 1. Patten
 2. Worrall
 3. Cave

Aggregate Points.

Lightweights.
 McCartney 10
 Patten 7
 Stanton 6
 Worrall 6
 Clarke 6
 McGowan 4
 Cave 4
 Points 1
 Macnamara 1

Heavyweights.
 Beck 10
 Mattinsley 7
 Wallace 6
 Miss Scott Harston 6
 Miss Hayley Bell 6
 Burke 4
 Points 1
 Macnamara 1

SETTLING THE POINT IN GOLF



At the Water Hole.

Several infractions of the rules of golf are common at the water hazards. If players drive into the water, almost invariably they will take up a second ball, yet this can be done only where local rule permits.

When a ball is taken out of the water or becomes lost in such a hazard, and another is played, the second ball must be dropped. The player can walk back as far as he likes to drop, keeping the place where the ball crossed the margin of the hazard between the margin of the hole in dropping, and if he prefers to walk all the way back to the tee, he can do that.

At Fanling, all ditches may be treated as water hazards.

ment prevalent that the headquarters will ultimately come out on top.

In connection with the much discussed shortage of playing fields in the Colony it may be mentioned that the use of their ground for two days a week. This offer has now been availed of and the Naval authorities use the ground every Saturday and Sunday for football and hockey. Of course this is rather hard on the already much overworked turf but the Polo Club is only too glad to do what it can to help meet such a crying need.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW BY BARON SHIDEHARA.

ASSURANCE NEEDED.

At the opening of the Japanese Diet yesterday, an important speech on Sino-Japanese relations was delivered by Baron Shidehara, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. We are indebted to the Japanese Consul-General for a text of Baron Shidehara's speech, from which we take the following:

In China, endless scenes of internal commotion and strife have in the past year to year presented themselves. They have not only caused untold misery and hardships to the Chinese people themselves, but have also exercised a most harmful influence upon our political and economic relations with China. Nothing was more gratifying to us than to witness the measure of success which the Nationalist Government, through tremendous efforts, were able to attain in 1928 in the great enterprise of effecting a national unification. Having regard, however, to the historical and geographical background of China and other conditions surrounding her, we are not blind to the many difficulties with which any attempt at the establishment of peace and unity in all parts of that vast country will necessarily have to grapple.

We in Japan, have only to look forward with sympathy and patience to the achievement of their task by those who have been devoting their attention and energy to compose China's existing difficulties.

The future of Sino-Japanese relations is variously viewed in this country. There are pessimists who maintain that however fair and liberal a course Japan may steer, China will never meet us halfway but will be swayed by considerations of domestic politics and assume towards us an attitude more wanton than ever which would only be calculated to aggravate the situation. Others entertain a more optimistic view. They hold that all the suspicion and mistrust which the Chinese people have hitherto harboured towards Japan, rest on no substantial grounds and that with a better understanding on China's part of our real motives there must come a better relationship between us two peoples. They further anticipate that the stabilization of the internal political status of the Chinese Government will be followed by a re-orientation of Chinese foreign policies upon more moderate and normal lines.

No Real Conflict.
 I am not here to pass judgment either way upon these conflicting views. In any case whatever response we may receive at the hand of the Chinese, we are determined to exert our best efforts to regulate our relations with China on a basis which we believe to be just and fair. . . . There is no other course open to the two nations than to pursue the path of mutual accord and co-operation in all their relations, political and economic. Their real and lasting interests which in no way conflict but have much in common, which ought to be a sufficient assurance of their growing rapprochement.

Should the Chinese, on the contrary, fail to understand us and seek trouble with us, we can at least rest assured of our strong position in the public opinion of the world.

"Unequal" Treaties.
 With regard to the question of the so-called "unequal" treaties, the course which we propose to follow may be inferred from what I have tried to describe as the guiding spirit of our policy towards China. For a long time it is true that peace and order have not been established in China and that the authority of the Central Government has been questioned in the provinces. The lives and property of foreigners resident in China have been menaced and the assurances contained in the international treaties have repeatedly been disregarded. These facts have no doubt weakened the case of China in her demand for the abolition of what her people regard as "unequal" treaties. But, placing ourselves in the position of the Chinese people, we can well appreciate the sense of injury with which they regard the continued existence of these treaties. Nor can the recent emancipation of other Asiatic nations from the limitations of similar treaties have failed to add to the poignancy of their feeling.

In the face of such a deep discontent ranking in the heart of a nation, it would not be constructive policy for us to remain indifferent and to do nothing to alleviate the grievance. If only out of sympathy for a neighbouring nation, labouring under one-sided limitations upon its sovereignty, as we have ourselves experienced at one time, it is but natural that we should make up our mind to help China by all the means at our disposal for an early removal of these restrictions. While we are thus quite willing to offer assistance to China in order that she may be placed on an equal Treaty footing with all foreign powers, we owe it to our

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HALF PRICE

Velour and Tweed Hats and Caps, Fitted Writing and Toilet Cases, Commercial Folios, Collar Boxes, Wallets, Key Purses, Note Cases, Ladies' Hat Cases, Etc.

The following clearing lines have been drastically reduced:—		
Fancy Cashmere Socks	\$1.00	\$ 1.45
Wool Underwear	...	\$ 3.95
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Pyjamas	...	\$ 5.95
Shirts	...	\$ 4.95
"Bective" Boots & Shoes	...	\$14.95
Blue Flannel Blazers	...	\$12.75
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elves to seek adequate assurances for the safety of our nationals residing in China and for the protection of the important economic interests which Japan possesses in relation to that country.

An Anomaly.

An early adjustment of the question of Treaty revision has at all times been engaging our serious attention. That China alone of all nations is to-day denied the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign citizens within her own territory is indeed an anomaly. It is, however, wide of the mark to ascribe the cause of such an anomaly to the sheer conservatism of any power. It cannot be denied that hitherto China's judicial system has laboured under many serious defects such, for instance, as its lack of independence from the interference of the administrative and military authorities and the absence of basic laws regulating the rights and obligations of individuals.

A satisfactory settlement of this question can be attained only through friendly negotiations and understanding between China and the Powers concerned. In fact these Powers have one and all declared themselves ready to enter into negotiations with China to bring about the desired adjustment.

Method of Abolition.

As a matter of principle, the proposals for the abolition of the system of extraterritoriality in China have met with no opposition from any of the Powers concerned since the time of the Washington Conference. It is, however, self-evident that the method and process of its abolition should be determined in common accord by China and the treaty Powers. That point

is moreover made abundantly clear both in the Washington Resolution itself and in the report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality of 1926 which was signed by the Chinese Commissioner Wang with his colleagues from the other countries concerned. The mandate of December 28th has not been formally communicated to any foreign Government nor does it seem to be sufficiently explicit in meaning. At any rate, I can hardly bring myself to the conclusion that the Chinese Government in issuing such a mandate, had in mind a policy subversive of the laws and usages of international intercourse.

Sino-Soviet Dispute.

A brief reference to the recent complication between China and the Soviet Union concerning the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway may not be out of place here. It is not for us to examine the merits of that dispute. We are, however, specially interested in the maintenance of peace in this part of the world. We could not but view with grave concern the developments of the situation following the rupture of diplomatic relations between our two neighbours which took place in July of last year which might conceivably have drifted into a state of war. Baron Shidehara here reviewed the history and progress of the dispute, and speaking of the forthcoming conference at Moscow, congratulated China and Russia on what promised to be a happy conclusion.

Naval Conference.

The attention of the whole world is now centred upon the Naval Conference which is to meet to-day in London. I only desire to make

a few observations on the political significance of the present conference and on the nature of the so-called naval ratio. In the first place, we take it that the conference is intended to attain an agreement among the principal naval powers to regulate their respective naval strength in such a way as to secure to each power the integrity of its national defences and a reduction of naval expenditure and to promote mutual relations of peace and friendship. Therein lies the political significance of the London Conference.

Secondly, the nature of the so-called ratio of naval strength should be clearly understood. There are those who are disposed to look upon the naval ratio as a standard by which to gauge the international standing of a country. In their view, a power possessing warships in larger numbers or to a heavier tonnage is entitled by that fact and to that extent to the higher esteem of the world. Such an approach to the question would render impossible any agreement upon which in the nature of things pre-supposes gradations in naval strength. All nations being equal in international status, they would no doubt be justified in claiming equality in naval strength if the amount of such strength were to decide the position of each power in the hierarchy of states. Our claim to a definite amount of naval strength in no way influenced by such sentimental considerations. It is based upon the practical necessity of making our defences secure against foreign invasion. We offer no menace to any nation; we submit to menace from none. On that fundamental principle, it is our desire to secure a naval arrangement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

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BREWER REBUKED IN COURT.

MR. JUSTICE WOOD STERN
WITH DEFENDANT.

THE INSTONE BANK.

A feature of the trial of Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, on a charge of perjury, which was continued before Mr. Justice Wood and jury yesterday, was a stern rebuke which His Lordship delivered to Mr. Brewer. His Lordship was questioning Mr. Brewer regarding a report on the company's affairs and of which Mr. Brewer denied knowledge, and he found it necessary to order Mr. Brewer to be quiet. Mr. Brewer replied that His Lordship was unfair and was prejudicing the jury.

Referring to loans mentioned before the adjournment, Mr. Brewer said that the majority of them were effected on June 10, 1927, irrespective of when the initial five per cent. was paid. Five per cent. was payable on application, and by a resolution of the Directors, another five per cent. was made payable on June 10, 1927.

Postponed Loans.

His Lordship asked why some loans were postponed, and Mr. Brewer replied it was because the people concerned were not present on June 10 at a meeting when the matter was fixed. In the case of Mrs. Brewer it was postponed because it had not been decided on June 10 that she should take the shares up.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Brewer said he had explained how Mrs. Brewer got her shares, why the Instone Trading and the Bank wished to change shares and he would proceed to explain how it was done. Mrs. Brewer held \$450,000 worth of shares and the Instone Trading purchased those shares from her for cash at par value.

His Lordship:—The shares in the Instone Trading are held in Mrs. Brewer's name at the present time?—As to \$45,000 worth of the shares they are held by Mrs. Brewer. As to \$415,000 they are held by the bank.

Shares Exchanged.

Continuing, Mr. Brewer stated the effect of this was that Mrs. Brewer received \$450,000. Ten per cent., being \$45,000, she used to buy Instone Trading shares and she bought Instone Trading shares. The remaining 90 per cent., \$415,000, she utilised to pay off the loan contracted on the shares in order to make those shares fully paid. The Instone Trading, having purchased Mrs. Brewer's shares in that way, the bank purchased \$415,000 worth of Instone Trading shares, making a total of \$460,000 including those held in trust. The result of those transactions was that no money passed. The Instone Trading had paid Mrs. Brewer \$450,000, Mrs. Brewer had paid to the Instone Trading \$45,000 and the bank had paid to the Instone Trading \$415,000. Although no money passed, the result had been achieved that the onerous trusteeship had been removed, the debt had been paid off and the primary reason for the whole transaction had been effected as the bank was in possession of a controlling interest in the Instone Trading.

Continuing, Mr. Brewer said the Instone Trading shares were of real value to the bank as was evidenced by the fact that there was in existence, at the time of their first trouble in Shekai, a book in which applications for shares in the Instone Trading were kept. In Shekai applications for shares exceeded \$50,000. That would have been considerably higher had he (Mr. Brewer) not, with the concurrence of the Directors, insisted on publishing in the local Shekai papers, a statement that no shares would be granted to an individual in excess of 2,000.

Demand For Banknotes.

The prospects of the Instone Trading, so far as Shekai was concerned, and the importance of the company in that district, could hardly be exaggerated. It was difficult, looking back from the present standpoint, to realise the position of the bank and trading company at Shekai as at April, 1928, the date of the balance sheet. At that date the bank was issuing banknotes in Shekai and could not issue them fast enough to meet the demand so far as the small investors were concerned. The market was taking up \$20,000 worth of the banknotes every week with no prospect of a decrease in demand. Merchants in Shekai were almost united in the intention to support the trading company, which was the only foreign company of any size in Shekai. The company had the biggest building in Shekai and the name was a family word there, although the company had been established for only a few months. Prospects in Shekai were excellent.

Speaking of Hongkong, Mr. Brewer went on to say that before the Shekai branch was closed down the Trading Company was asked by Messrs. Lane Crawford Limited, through the secretary, Mr. Jordain, to arrange to take the agency for Dodge cars, so that even in Hongkong they were not unknown. "To say at this juncture that the shares of the Instone Trading are valueless, is certainly to be wise after the event, because no one would have admitted them so at the date when these transactions took place."

Applications For 28 Millions.
Mr. Fitzroy asked Mr. Brewer if he really meant that people came forward and wanted to give him a lot of money which he refused to take—that people came with money to him ready to pay five per cent. or ten per cent.

Mr. Brewer replied he had not said that people wanted to pay him a lot of money. He had said that applications were received for 28 millions and he had every expectation he would get it if he wanted it.

Have you suggested any of these people were really willing and ready to pay you this money?—In every case they did actually come forward and say they wished to pay the whole amount and it was after the first few had done this, that I objected.

His Lordship:—Did they offer or actually pay?—I don't think we ever accepted payments from anybody.

Mr. Brewer added that some people came "with the cash in their fists," but he refused to accept the money unless they took it back as a loan.

Shares Held In Reserve.

Mr. Fitzroy pointed out that there was a meeting of Directors on May 12 the minutes of which were signed by Mr. Brewer. One of the matters dealt with at that meeting was the question of 4,800 shares. The minute stated "Shares No. 1 to 4,800 remain unallotted for the present, being held in reserve for Mr. Instone Brewer or his nominee, and shall be hereafter allotted to him if and when he makes application for same." Mr. Fitzroy asked if, on May 12, those shares were held at Mr. Brewer's disposal?

Mr. Brewer answered, that on May 12 there had been no refund of the consideration money. He was still in possession of the \$68,000 and he was obligated to use that \$68,000 to purchase shares in the Instone Trading. At that date he did not know whether he was returning the consideration or not and hence the shares were reserved for him or his nominee because they wished to find out whether he was retaining that money or returning it to the firm.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Am I right in saying that no actual cash had been given you, but merely the right to command, which is equal to cash?—Yes, but all the cash of the company was in my hands so I had only to give the company a receipt for it.

Had you \$68,000 on your hands on May 12?—I doubt it, but I certainly had it on a later date as I had to purchase a building.

Concerning a comment by Mr. Brewer that all the men who were granted loans were men of standing, counsel said "I think attempts to recover money up to the present have all produced nothing at all."

Money On Mortgage.

Regarding the Instone building, Mr. Brewer said that \$150,000 had been allowed to remain on mortgage and that payment of the balance was made in cash. Later \$90,000 was paid from time to time.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Was not the building the property of one of your directors?

Mr. Brewer:—Not as far as I remember. It was sold to us by a broker.

Mr. Brewer denied, in answer to questions, that anyone made money out of the bank to his knowledge. He admitted that the quickest way to raise the money necessary for the building was by mortgages, whereupon Mr. Fitzroy stated that Mr. Brewer's evidence that his shareholders were so well off was not borne out by the facts.

Continuing, Mr. Brewer said that the minutes showed that the business was on a sound financial basis. Mr. Fitzroy suggested that the money received by Brewer was only 10 per cent. of the money owing on the shares, to which witness replied that the actual cash received was only a few dollars, the rest being in promissory notes, including Hongkong and Shanghai banknotes.

Mr. Fitzroy said that Mr. Brewer should not try to mystify the jury, to which Mr. Brewer replied that that certainly was not his intention. Mr. Fitzroy replied that witness was certainly mystifying him.

Ready To Pay.

Mr. Brewer continued that all of the debtors were ready to pay on demand. In no case had he reason.

(Continued on Page 10.)



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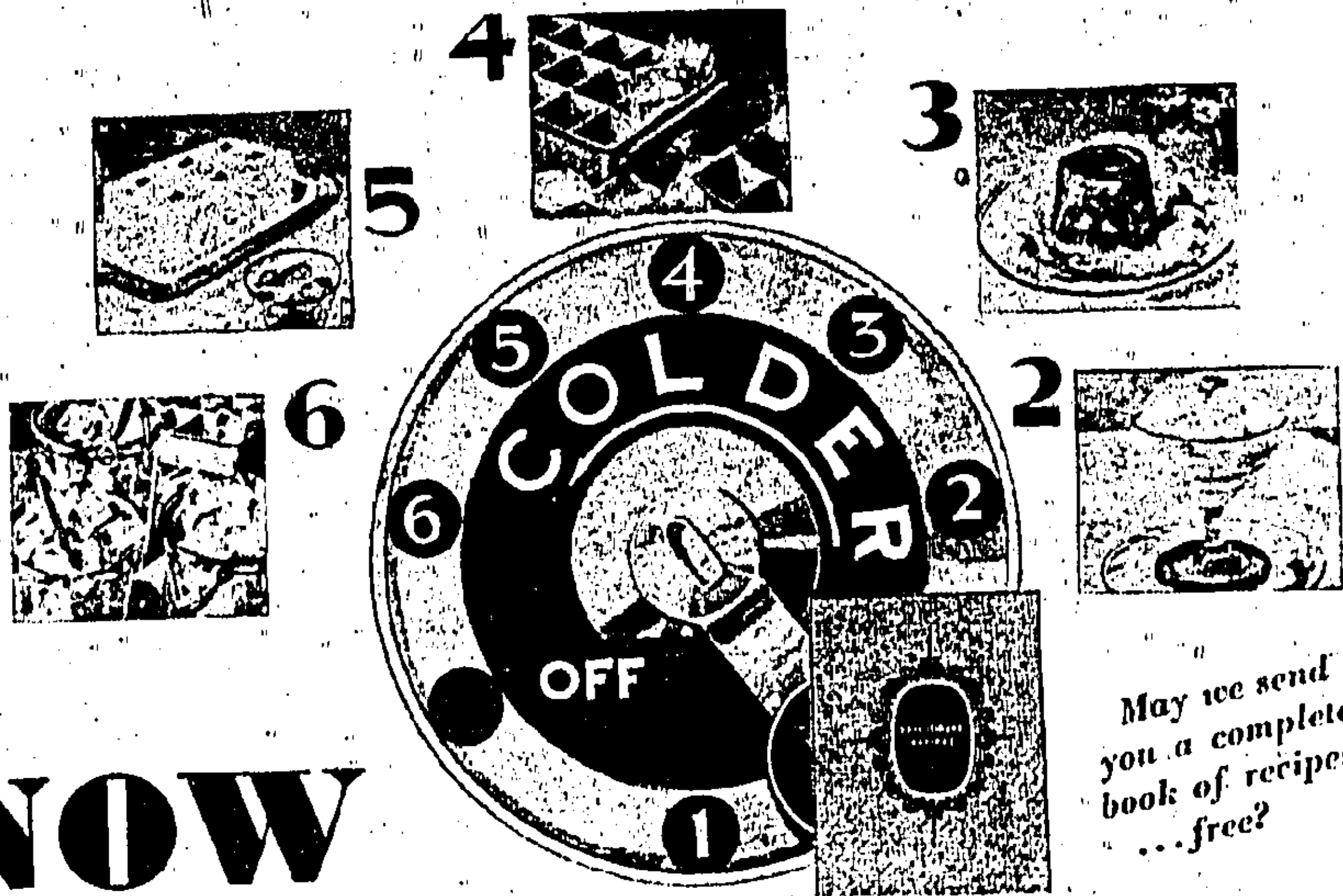
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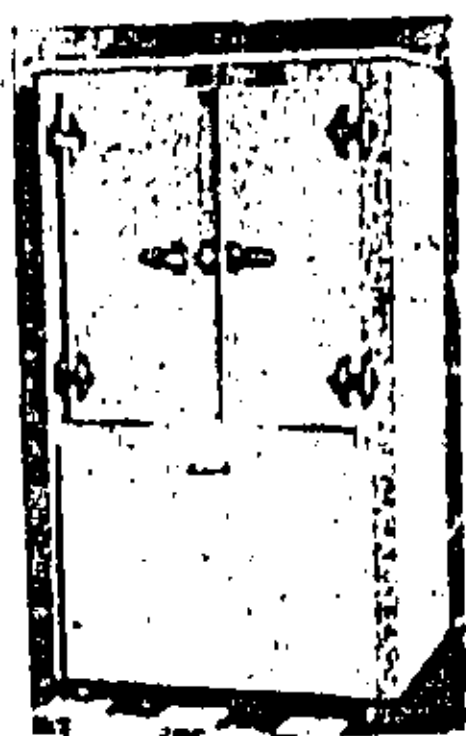
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BREWER REBUKED IN COURT.

(Continued from Page 9.)

to believe that anyone would not pay.

The Foreman.—Where did the \$55,000 that Mrs. Brewer had come from?

Witness replied that he had explained that in his public examination. He said that the agreement referred to as Agreement "A" provided for the purchase of certain contracts from him. The sale of these came to \$58,000. The largest contract was in Singapore, but the bank considered that outside their scope, and requested him to take it back. He therefore refunded \$55,000 out of the original sum and took back the contract.

The Foreman.—No reason has been given why a manager was not appointed, as you indicated that the bank required one?

Witness.—The manager was once actually named. He was Mr. Chow Sing-chor, a director, and the manager of a number of other banks. Mr. Chow, however, appeared reticent, and finally, in March, 1928, the directors gave him the last chance of accepting the position, and asked him to pay up his shares and take the job. Mr. Chow refused, so that the position was offered to a second man, an auditor. He had to put off accepting until after the audit, and when that was concluded we had the Canton and Shekhi trouble, so that the matter lapsed.

The Foreman.—There was no question of advertising this position in the open market?—We wanted Mr. Chow Sing-chor.

No Money From Notes.

In answer to the foreman, Mr. Brewer said that they did not want money from the system of promissory notes, all that they wished to do was to make the debts payable. Further questioned by the foreman regarding the benefit of the system to the shareholders, Mr. Brewer said that it was done purely for the good of the firm. His only consideration was building up a business for the sake of the name of the firm.

Mr. Justice Wood.—The answer is that the shareholders ultimately expected to share in the profits of the firm.

Mr. Brewer said that his directors did not receive any colossal fees; they merely received \$250 per year. The foreman replied that that was something, anyhow.

Mr. Justice Wood said that assuming that there had been fraud, the directors would have been in a weak position if they had to sue on the notes. They could not sue on them any more than they could sue for calls on shares. Mr. Brewer replied that they could.

Ordered To Be Quiet.

While questioning Mr. Brewer regarding a report of the company, Mr. Justice Wood sternly rebuked him for addressing the Bench while he himself was speaking. On one occasion he said: "Mr. Brewer will you be quiet."

Mr. Brewer said that His Lordship was prejudicing the jury by questions on a report of which he disclaimed knowledge. His Lordship again ordered Mr. Brewer to be silent.

Mr. Brewer.—You are very unfair. It is not my balance sheet. His Lordship then questioned Mr. Brewer regarding the company's capital, and asked if it were useful for a bank to have its capital in millions. He then asked Mr. Brewer whether if he had issued a fully paid share and received \$10 his position would be different.

Mr. Brewer.—It would differ in this way. We would have to pay dividends, as it was we didn't.

Mr. Justice Wood.—Do you mean to tell me that these shares are not dividend earning shares?—As far as the 10% is concerned.

Mr. Justice Wood replied that he did not agree, and enquired if Mr. Fitzroy did.

The Public Prosecutor replied that he certainly did not.

Shortly afterwards the Court adjourned, after sitting for nearly fifteen minutes past the usual time, and with Mr. Brewer still in the box.

CAR IN HARBOUR.

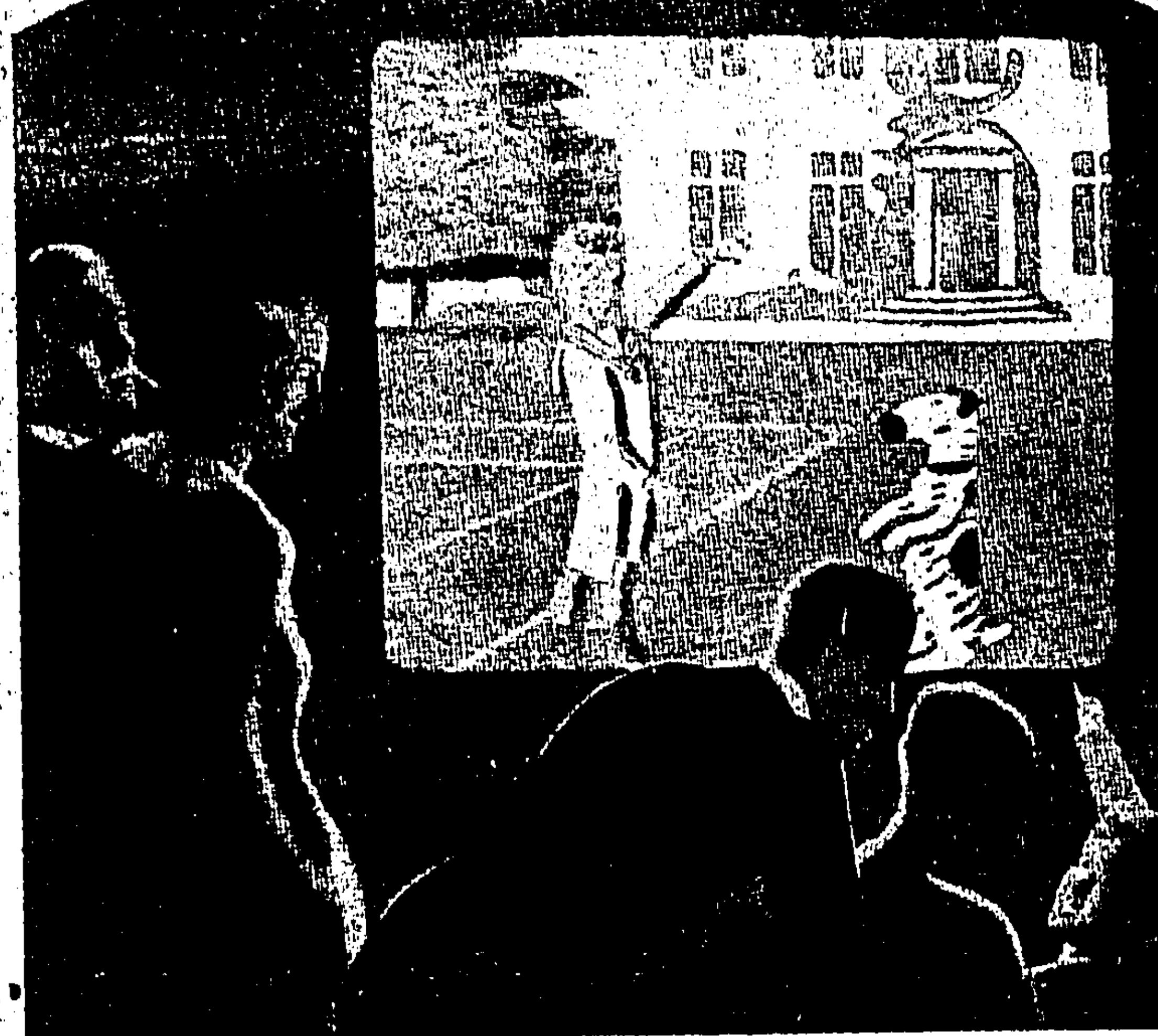
PUBLIC VEHICLE GOES OVER THE PRAYA WALL.

Motor car No. 1079, a public vehicle, fell into the harbour while proceeding along the Kennedy Town praya last night, just before nine o'clock.

Driven by a Chinese, the car was conveying two Chinese women and a man, and for some unknown reason swerved, going over the wall into the harbour and throwing the driver and the three occupants into the water.

But for an alarm raised by pedestrians, the incident might have been more grave than it was. The four people were rescued, and the car was later hoisted back to the roadway. None of the occupants suffered more than the shock of sudden immersion.

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"Look, look—that's me!"

"That's you all right, Billy boy.... I say, I wish somebody had made a movie of me when I was that age."

"What beats me, Helen, is how you became such an expert film producer."

"Shall I let you into the secret? With a Cine-Kodak everybody becomes an expert first go off. It's even easier than snapshotting, because there's no worrying about keeping your subjects in order. In fact the

more they move, the better your pictures."

"What an everlasting joy it must be, making and showing your own private films? What projector do you use?"

"The Kodascope, it's called. When I've run through my own pictures I'll show you one or two big-star films I've borrowed from the Kodascope Library."

"Well, Charles, aren't you glad we looked in?"

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Avenging Parrot

by Anne Austin

CHAPTER XLVIII.

"What do you mean?" the perfect stenographer? "Lieutenant Strawn demanded, as Detective Payne and Wilkins devoted their entire attention to subduing and handcuffing a raving maniac who had been known as Bert Magnus. 'Is there a girl in there?'"

"Reassure and scatter those poor folks cooped up in Styles' room, and then I'll show you," Dundee promised. "Will you come in now, Ogden?" he called to the keen-eyed, sharp-faced young man whose lean body had cast the shadow across the open door of Styles' room.

Five minutes later Lieutenant Strawn knocked and was admitted to the room which had been occupied by the man known as Bert Magnus. The typewriter was still tapping away steadily, but no human hands were touching the keys. "Well, I'll be—!" Words failed the chief of the homicide squad as he planted himself before the desk, with its strange equipment. "Is that all there is to it? What makes it work?"

Dundee laughed, jerked an electrical cord and the tapping ceased suddenly. The little plunger stopped, hovering just over the letter 'n'.

"Not quite all, chief. The rest of the perfect stenographer is in this old trunk of electrical 'junk' which Arthur Wheeler left here."

"Then Wheeler was mixed up in it?" Strawn asked keenly.

"Not that he knows of," Dundee grinned. "His only crime was in beating his board bill, so that he had to leave this trunk behind, thus putting ideas for a perfect alibi in the wicked head of Dan Griffin, alias Herbert S. Magnus. Meet Mr. Clarence Ogden, electrical engineer, Lieutenant Strawn."

"Glad to meet you," Strawn mumbled. Then an idea shook him: "Say, Dundee, you haven't gone off half-cooked, have you? Got it into your head that Magnus must be guilty, and thought up a way to smash his alibi, without any real proof that he ever used such a contrivance?"

"Hardly, chief! Every item of this contrivance was found in this room, as Ogden can swear. Even this," and he snatched a disc from the small motor which lay in the trunk.

"Look like a little phonograph record," Strawn commented. "Exactly! But it isn't. It's a 'bunk-like' disc. See these 14 little metal plugs? This disc regulated the tapping of the key, so that it would not be too steady—intervals of different length between the tapping, you know. As soon as I put the problem up to Ogden, he said it was mechanically possible, even easy for a man with some knowledge of electrical engineering to rig up an outfit like this. Something the major portion of which would be hidden from sight, and which could be unrigged in less than a minute."

"Watch!" And Dundee laid violent hands upon the visible parts of the device, throwing them into the trunk. The dismantling of the portion in the trunk and the parts attached to the machine took less than two minutes.

"What are you trying to do—destroy evidence?" Strawn demanded, outraged.

"Oh, Ogden can have it in working order again in an hour, if you like," Dundee explained easily. "When I brought him to look through the trunk he immediately spotted everything required but this bakelite disc. Of course we could have duplicated it, knowing darn well that Magnus must have used one, but I was 'lucky enough to find it.'"

"Where?"

"Inside this tie rack," and Dundee took from the wall a round tie holder, fitted with a hand-embroidered linen cover, to which were sewn half a dozen long ribbon loops, still crowded with ties. "Look!" He ripped out the stitches he himself had put there the day before, and drew forth a small phonograph record. "When I first talked with Magnus, he told me a lot about his family; said his little sister had made this for him before he left home five years ago. Yesterday, when I was looking for a good place of concealment for a round, flat object I remembered it. He had remembered it, too, when he wanted to get rid of the bakelite disc. I presume there was a round piece of thick cardboard in it before, for stiffening. He simply removed it, inserted the disc, and sewed it up again."

Half an hour later the police commissioner, the chief of the homicide squad, and the squad's newest recruit, sat about Lieutenant Strawn's desk in his office at "Head-quarters."

"Well, shoot the works, boy," Commissioner O'Brien commanded, a broad grin of almost paternal pride on his Irish face. "Begin

with telling how you found out Bert Magnus wasn't Bert Magnus."

"That part was easy," Dundee admitted. "I should have been suspicious of his identity long before I was, because there was plenty to make me suspicious all along. His 'little collection' of trash bag exhibits and ranged them along the desk top. 'These are pages of a scenario, entitled, 'More To Be Titled.' White paper, typing perfect. The last page shows signs of age, so it must have been written several years ago by the real Bert Magnus, and typed by a professional stenographer. And these are corresponding pages of the 'revelation' on which Bert—which we call him still—was working on the night Mrs. Hogarth was murdered."

"There are no changes! Get that? If I'd my wits about me I'd have stumbled onto that significant fact days ago. When I did discover it, I asked myself why a poor man, with one hand crippled, was typing away retyping a manuscript of which he had destroyed a perfect copy. The answer was, obviously, that he was using his typing as a blind; that he had typed and retyped merely to accustom people to hearing his typewriter going, even late at night."

"I see," O'Brien nodded. "And four people swore he was in his room when Mrs. Hogarth was murdered, because they heard him typing. But how did you get onto his not being Bert Magnus?"

"Well, as soon as I had reason to doubt Bert's perfect alibi, I had ample reason to check his identity, since I couldn't get that bad penny business out of my head," Dundee explained.

"It was ridiculously easy to check up on him, for Bert had broken his glasses and I had been lucky enough to find the broken lens in a trash bag in the basement, along with these other things. I simply wired to the optician whose name I had seen on Bert's glasses case. He was keeping the real Bert's case, all right, but he wasn't wearing the real Bert's glasses. He couldn't have worn them, or he'd have gone blind. When the optician wired me the prescription of the real Bert Magnus's glasses, I took it, along with the broken lens, to Sharp's oculist here and asked him: 'Could the man who wore this prescription five years ago, wear this lens now?'"

"And his answer was, 'Not in a million years!'"

"And so you knew who Bert Magnus wasn't—but you didn't know who he was," O'Brien summed up, wagging his head.

"Exactly. Of course the next step was to wire Miami, Florida, where Bert Magnus had been hurt in a car accident four years ago. Police there were able to supply me with descriptions acquired at the time of the dead and injured. It was Bert Magnus who was killed, and Dan Griffin, using another name of course, whose hand was badly cut. Bert had told me in his chummy way, all about the accident; even told me how he'd wired his parents in Riverside to reassure them. When I got copies of their wires and his, I understood why he needed to reassure them—"

"You're ahead of me," Strawn growled. "Do you mean Griffin decided then and there to take on the dead man's identity, belongings and family?"

"Exactly! He was Dan Griffin, remember, and a fugitive from justice. Probably he had made friends with Magnus, had heard all about his family and his ambition to write scenarios, etc. When he was taken to the hospital he knew the real Magnus was dead, and he simply claimed his name, suitcase, and everything. Bad time, undoubtedly, but though he was, to switch coats with the dead man, in all the confusion. At any rate, the papers described the dead man as unknown, with dark-brown hair, small red-dish moustache, and eyeglasses. The family was frantic, out in Riverside, of course, and immensely relieved when the new 'Bert Magnus' wired them that the papers had made a mistake, and he had suffered nothing worse than a crippled hand. Here are all the wires, if you care to see them."

"No, go on," his uncle directed.

"What made you think of the typewriter being worked mechanically?"

"These," and Dundee showed him the two grease-stained wads of paper and the yellow sheets with the letter Q struck over and over until the paper was cut. "Of course I thought of a girl accomplice, at first, but it wouldn't wash. I studied these things over a lot, and when I found a cut through the paper in the middle of a page of scenario, I had the trail. The mechanical thing operated only upon the letter 'a,' you know. And I knew it was typewriter oil on these wads. He used them to wedge the carriage so it wouldn't move and knock over his apparatus."

"But what the devil did he kill Cora for—if he did?" Strawn asked.

"To shed a little sunshine and claim my reward."

"Reward?" Strawn and O'Brien echoed.

"After I tell Norma Paige that she's heiress to \$2000 instead of nothing but a parrot she doesn't like, I have every hope that she'll listen to reason when I explain that

"Because he knew that Cora's jealousy would lead her to probe an accusation she made Tuesday night, and which he denied," Dundee answered. "I heard a little of it, knew Jewel was mixed up in it. Later that evening Mrs. Rhodes went up to speak to Cora, but didn't for she heard Jewel and Cora quarrelling."

"Cora was accusing Jewel of having been in Bert's room at midnight Thursday of the week before. Said she heard Bert say to some girl—and who could it be but Jewel?—Go to it, sweetheart! The perfect stenographer! Of course he was not talking to a girl at all. He was gloating over the perfection of his mechanical device, the concocting of what would be a 'perfect' alibi. Naturally he was frightened stiff, felt he had to kill Cora before she could charge Jewel with it, 'scandal,' and thus let the cat out of the bag."

"Remember he testified at the inquest that he took a long walk Tuesday night; I have a hunch he saw Sevier, who was also taking a long walk, trying to screw up his courage to go to police headquarters, and thought he saw a fine chance of pinning the Barker murder on Sevier, as well as the Hogarth murder. That first was very carefully planned to incriminate Sevier at every turn; the second was impromptu. I was afraid Cora told him, just before he strangled her, that she had already had it out with Jewel, which is why I took pains to guard Jewel's life."

"I guess he figured that if Jewel blabbed about a 'perfect stenographer' in his room at midnight on Thursday, the police might wonder if that same 'perfect stenographer' wasn't providing him with an alibi on Saturday night," Strawn elucidated wisely, as if the conclusion were original with him.

"Right," Dundee grinned. "There was just one other clue, but I overlooked it at the time. The fuses blew out at the Rhodes House three times last month. Bert testing out his invention, of course. He had the parts made at various electrical shops, a piece here, a piece there, but he made the contact plugs in the bakelite disc himself. I think. One of my wires, by the way, brought out the fact that Griffin had had one year of electrical engineering before he went in for banking."

"He sure played the Bert Magnus game without missing a trick," Strawn commented admiringly.

"Fooled the Magnus family with his letters—"

"Because he had every intention of eventually falling heir to half of the Magnus fortune," Dundee explained. "But of course he didn't dare show up until the father was dead, and in the meantime he happened to run across his wife, Sally, somewhere, somehow. I suppose he'd nursed his rage against her all these years and when he tracked her to her apartment, he killed her in a red rage when she wouldn't give him the money. And when he found she didn't have it after all, he came on here, as the old lady as of getting the money. But if it hadn't been for Cap'n and his harping on the words, 'bad penny,' I'm sure at all sure Dan Griffin would be in jail now."

"Well, he is, and I'm due to take my turn at the third degree," Strawn said as he rose. Rather awkwardly he thrust out a hand and Dundee gripped it. "By the way," he called from the door. "What about that other bad egg, Henry Dowd?"

"Not so bad an egg," Dundee laughed. "I got the dope on him this morning. Name of Henry Dibble. In contempt of court for unpaid alimony, poor little wife has seen his picture in the paper and is hot-footing it after him this minute."

Half an hour later Strawn returned, triumphant, to the office where uncle and nephew sat. "Left Griffin calling for a stenographer," he exclaimed. "He's admitting everything—after I told him what we had on him. Told me a guy named Williams helped him rob the bank."

"Williams?" Dundee cried. He knitted his brows, then quoted from memory an excerpt from Mrs. Hogarth's diary: "Our good friend J. W. is dead. . . I often wonder how S. and I would ever have got away that day if J. W. hadn't helped us pack. . . Yes, J. W. was a good friend, indeed," he said bitterly. "It's plain now that accomplice James Williams found and took the \$10,000 while the two women were packing. Doubtless he was the partner of the Barker murder, and lived to be cashier of the bank! Tell that to Dan Griffin, Strawn, and make him feel real good. It ought to cheer him up," he added with sudden boyish savageness. "To know that he killed three women over a measly \$10,000 that neither his wife nor his mother-in-law, poor things, had ever laid eyes on!"

"Where are you going, Bonnie?" his uncle asked, as the young detective rose and started for the door.

"To shed a little sunshine and claim my reward."

"Reward?" Strawn and O'Brien echoed.

"After I tell Norma Paige that she's heiress to \$2000 instead of nothing but a parrot she doesn't like, I have every hope that she'll listen to reason when I explain that

NEIGHBOURS AT LAW.

AMUSING EVIDENCE ON CHRISTMAS SCUFFLE.

Hearing was resumed, at the Central-Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. Grantham, of the case in which Mr. G. H. Blok, of the editorial staff of the Hongkong Daily Press, is summoning Mr. H. A. Botelho and others for assault and for using provocative language. Mr. Blok is also named as defendant in a number of similar summonses taken out by the other parties.

The case arose out of an incident which occurred on Christmas night at Wongneichong Road between Mr. Blok and his neighbours, the Botelhos. Mr. Blok said that in the result, he received severe injuries to his face inflicted by both Mr. H. A. Botelho and Mr. N. B. Maher.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, for the Botelhos, contended that it was a fight between Mr. Blok and Mr. Maher inasmuch as both parties were engaged in it, and pointed to certain expressions alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Blok as provocative.

Dr. Graca Ozorio, yesterday, gave evidence as to the finding of marks that could have been caused by a "slogging blow" on the person of Mr. H. A. Botelho.

Mr. Omar Ismail, a subpoenaed witness, stated that on being called out of house No. 89, he heard Mr. Blok insisting that he did not call Mr. Botelho a loafer, and Mr. Botelho threatening to give Mr. Blok a "good licking" for calling him such.

Good Advice.

To Mr. A. C. Botelho, Snr., who was making hurriedly for the scene, witness gave the advice that he must keep cool and not get into trouble on a Christmas night.

Mr. C. V. Marques, another witness called by Mr. Blok, said he was in No. 89, when he heard a feminine voice urgently ask for Mr. Blok to be pulled in as he was having trouble outside on the street. Witness also later saw Mr. N. B. Maher, who used certain words which witness did not like and afterwards apologized for it.

"Amusement was caused when witness admitted he could not remember what the words were for which Mr. Maher had apologized, but he conceded that where necessary, Mr. Maher could always be relied upon to apologize."

Mr. Randall (for Mr. Blok) having intimated that his case had closed, Mr. Leo D'Almada submitted that on the evidence there was no case against Mr. Botelho and Miss Botelho in respect of the alleged use of "provoking, abusive and insulting words and of behaviour."

His Worship concurred, and dismissed the summonses against the two ladies.

At the request of Mr. D'Almada, his Worship also struck out the summons taken by Miss Botelho against Mr. Blok in respect of a similar offence.

"Got it from Botelho."

The case for the Botelhos was then opened by Mr. D'Almada. Mr. A. Sousa, subpoenaed, stated that he met Mr. Blok the following morning in Ice House Street, overlooking the Club Laitano. Observing the condition in which Mr. Blok was, witness asked, "How come?" and Mr. Blok replied that he "got it from Botelho."

Mr. A. C. Botelho, who was next called, said that he was Secretary of the Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau, and owned the house in which he and his family lived at No. 93, Wongneichong Road.

On the night in question, he was called out of the house by his younger daughter, and came upon Mr. Blok, whose first words addressed to him were: "Botelho, go and fumigate yourself. You are the uncle of the loafer."

Cross-examined, witness said he never challenged Mr. Blok to go over the way to have another fight with him.

Replying to Mr. Randall, witness said that he stood bond for Mr. N. B. Maher when the latter was bound over in the last case Mr. Maher had with Mr. Blok.

After Mr. H. A. Botelho had given evidence, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

I need Cap'n. the avenging parrot, in my business. He makes the slickest Watson you ever saw. Uncle Pat!

And he strolled away, whistling very cheerfully, for a young man suffering from unrequited love. The End.

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starts

TO-MORROW.

Dr. A. G. M. Severn, who has recently been appointed medical officer of health for Pontypriid, has had an experience of floods which must be unique, says the *Western Mail and South Wales News*. During his period of service as medical officer at Hongkong and at Smethwick both districts suffered from devastating floods, particularly the Far Eastern port. Hardly had he commenced his duties at Pontypriid than he was called upon to deal with the sanitary problems at Trehafod, which has now been made by floods the worst spot in the country from the point of view of housing and sanitary conditions.



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CHILD WELFARE IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNOR OUTLINES AIMS
OF NEW SOCIETY.

MUI TSAI PROBLEM.

The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children was constituted at a meeting held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, at which His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., presided.

There was a large gathering of Europeans and Chinese, among whom were noticed the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern and Mrs. Southern, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy and Mrs. Cressy, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Mrs. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso and Sir Robert Ho Tung. Many prominent Chinese residents of the Colony were also present.

In his address to the meeting His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I rejoice that a Society for the Protection of Children is this day to be established in Hongkong and I am very glad to be present at the constituent meeting this afternoon. The society is to be known as the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children, and its aims are as follows:

- (1) To protect children and young persons by preventing, removing or mitigating any injustice done to them; to safeguard their morals; to prevent any act which causes or is likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health; and generally to protect the interests of children.
- (2) To take all necessary steps for the enforcement of any existing law for their protection or in their interests, and to advocate and promote any amendment of any law which may be considered desirable for their protection or in their interests.
- (3) To take such steps by written or printed statements, public meetings, or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of educating the public generally in the interests of the welfare of the young.
- (4) To provide and maintain an organization for the above objects.
- (5) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The Mui-tsai Agitation.

As you are doubtless aware, a society with similar objects exists in the United Kingdom, and it is most desirable that a society of this kind should also be established in Hongkong; for there has been considerable agitation; both here and in England, concerning cases of cruelty to children which have come to light in this Colony and particularly on the subject of mui-tsai. The matter has been ventilated freely in the House of Commons, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has directed the registration of mui-tsai in this Colony. As most of you know from printed papers already published, I do not myself believe that registration of mui-tsai will to any great extent help to improve their condition. My own opinion

is that mui-tsai are as a rule well treated and much better off with their employers in this Colony than they would be with their parents, who often live in China under conditions of terrible hardship and privation. I am fully persuaded that the Chinese are as fond of their children as any other people in the world, and that Chinese parents love their children every bit as much as English parents. It is seldom the desire for money which induces Chinese parents to part with their children. The alternative may quite well be starvation. But unfortunately, here in Hongkong, as also in England, there exist men and women who are so lost to all feelings of human kindness that they will maltreat children who are in their power. It is on this account that a Society for the Protection of Children is necessary in England, and for the same reason such a society is also required in Hongkong. The Hongkong Government attaches so much importance to this matter that a vote has been included in this year's budget for a grant-in-aid of \$3,000 to the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children, which is this day to be constituted. I am certain that, if the need should arise, the Legislative Council would be prepared to increase that vote.

Chinese Interest.

It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that the most prominent members of the Chinese community in this Colony, and particularly the members of the District Watch Committee and the three Chinese members of Legislative Council, have devoted all their energy to forming this society. The drafting of the constitution of the Society, which is to be put before this meeting, was very largely the work of Dr. Ta'o, and with him was associated in this task Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, who was a secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England, and whose knowledge of the working of the home society has been and will, I am sure, continue to be a great help to the Hongkong Society.

This Society enters on its career with the best wishes, not only of the Hongkong Government and the Hongkong Legislative Council, but with the support of all citizens of this Colony, no matter to what community they belong. It has many difficulties before it; but I have no doubt at all that these difficulties will be overcome, and I am very confident that the work of this Society will be more helpful in protecting mui-tsai and in watching over the welfare of children in this Colony than will be the methods of official registration at present relied upon.

I wish the Society all possible success, and I shall watch its progress with the keenest interest, wherever I may be.

I now call upon the Honourable Sir Shouson Chow to move the resolution, standing in his name, for constituting the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children.

Society Constituted.

His Excellency's speech was translated by Mr. T. N. Chau. The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow then moved that the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children be constituted.

This was seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga and was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow then proposed "That the Constitu-

tion of the Society as printed be adopted."

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax seconded and the proposition was carried.

His Excellency, the Governor and Lady Clementi, were appointed the first Patrons and in replying His Excellency said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for having elected my wife and myself to be the first Patrons of the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children. I now propose that the Honourable Sir Shouson Chow, senior Chinese member of the Legislative Council, should be elected to be the first President of this Society. I am deeply grateful to my friend, Sir Shouson, for consenting to be nominated to this post. In view of his venerable age and of the multifarious and heavy demands upon his time made by the civic duties which he has already undertaken, I feel that it is an act of the highest public spirit on his part to allow his name to be put forward for election to this office.

The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock seconded His Excellency's proposition which was carried.

Officials Elected.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

The following were elected to the general committee, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, Lady Pollock, Mr. Fung Ping-shan, Mrs. Kotewall, Mr. Ho Kom-long, Mrs. E. W. Tso, Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Mrs. Minnett, Mr. Tong Yat-chuen, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Mr. Mok Kon-sang, Mr. B. D. F. Beldi, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dean Swann, Mr. Wong Mau-lam, the Rev. L. Bianchio, Mr. Kwok Shu-lau, Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. B. Wong Tape, Mr. Hung Hing-kam, Mr. Cock, Mr. Chen Heung-pak, Mr. Cok, Mr. Li Jowson, Mr. K. M. K. Li Yick-mul, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Ng Wa Lo, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Ng Shing-kwan, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Ng Shing-kwan, Mr. Leung Fat-yue, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. Tse Ka-no, Mr. Prior, Mr. J. D. Bush, Mr. Li Hol-tung, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Ho Sing-chau and Mr. Wong Tak-kwong.

It was decided that the executive committee should consist of the following: Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. Ho Kom-long, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Mr. Cok, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Wong Mau-lam, Mrs. Kotewall, Mr. Li Hol-tung, (Treasurer), Mrs. Minnett, Mr. T. N. Chau (Secretary) and Mr. Prior (Secretary).

The auditors appointed were Messrs. Percy, Smith, Seth and Fleming.

Thanks to H.E.

The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding at the meeting, which was received with applause.

In replying, His Excellency said he and Lady Clementi had attended with the greatest pleasure and he congratulated them very heartily on the brevity which had marked the proceedings. In conclusion he wished the Society every possible success.

Life Members.

It was later announced that H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi have become life members of the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children.

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"IXION" 23rd Jan. Victoria; Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 15th Feb. Victoria; Vancouver & Seattle.

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Hakozaki Maru ... Saturday, 25th Jan.
Hakusan Maru ... Saturday, 8th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Kaga Maru ... Wednesday, 19th Feb.
Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 26th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Yamagata Maru ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
Bengal Maru ... Friday, 31st Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Bokuyo Maru ... Monday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,
Capetown & Ports.
Bingo Maru ... Wednesday, 5th Feb.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
Atago Maru ... Saturday, 1st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople,
Delagoa Maru ... Monday, 17th Feb.

Genoa & Marseilles.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Ceylon Maru ... Wednesday, 29th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Lyons Maru ... Monday, 27th Jan.
Sado Maru ... Thursday, 30th Jan.
Kanagawa Maru (Moji Direct) ... Friday, 31st Jan.
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"CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th January

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Destination	Steamers	Sailings
TO TSINGTAO via SWATOW	Yatshing	Sun. 26th Jan at 7 a.m.
TO SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed. 29th Jan at 7 a.m.
	Changsang	Sun. 2nd Feb at 7 a.m.
	Kwaisang	Wed. 5th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	Yueang	Wed. 22nd Jan at 4 p.m.
TO USAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI & KOBE	Namsang	Sat. 1st Feb at 7 a.m.
TO OSACA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	Kuitsang	Tues. 11th Feb at 7 a.m.
	Yuensang	Tues. 18th Feb at 7 a.m.
	Suisang	Wed. 26th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	Kumsang	Fri. 24th Jan at 3 p.m.
	Hosang	Thurs. 13th Feb at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 28th Jan at 3 p.m.
	Hinsang	Thurs. 6th Feb at noon
TO TIENTSIN via FOOCHOW	Cheongsing	Sun. 26th Jan at 7 a.m.

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 Pres. Grant ... Tues., Feb. 11. Pres. Lincoln ... Tues., Feb. 18.
 Pres. Cleveland ... Tues., Feb. 25. Pres. Madison ... Tues., Mar. 4.

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 Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Feb. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Mar. 23, 8 a.m.
 Pres. Johnson ... Sun., Feb. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. V. Buren ... Sun., Apr. 6, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Adams ... Jan. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison ... Feb. 9, 8 a.m.
 Pres. Jefferson ... Jan. 26, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
 Pres. Grant ... Feb. 1, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Feb. 15, 6 p.m.

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From Hongkong

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 M.V. "REMO" Sails hence on or about 4th Feb.
 S.S. "DUCH. D'AOSTA" Sails hence on or about 22 Feb.
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The Medical Officer's health return for last week gives a total of 25 cases of small-pox, three of diphtheria and two of typhoid. There was one non-Chinese case of cerebro-spinal meningitis. All

were Chinese. Of the small-pox cases, 28 occurred on the island. There were 28 deaths from small-pox, three from diphtheria and two from typhoid. Tuberculosis claimed 18 victims, malaria three and influenza one.

NAVY CONFERENCE OPENED.

(Continued from Page 2.)

would be disappointed if the London conference failed and unless the conference afforded concrete and decisive evidence that it would not merely limit but also reduce armaments.

Signor Grandi said he recognised that there were difficulties, any one of which might seem insuperable if faced from a purely technical standpoint, but "if considered in their wider political aspects, and the spirit in which the Governments of the world, notably the five Great Powers here represented, signed the solemn pact outlawing war, we ought to be able to overcome them."

Japan's Desires.

Mr. Wakatsuki (Japan) said that Japan's intense interest in the conference was an eloquent sign of the country's pacific intentions.

He saw no insuperable obstacles in the path, and declared that Japan pledged free and loyal collaboration, and was ready to go, in conjunction with the other Powers, to the limit in naval disarmament; and was ready to effect not merely a limitation but also a reduction, which she considered would be an appropriate and necessary programme of peace. Her only concern was to keep her sense of national security undisturbed, by retaining a force adequate for the defence of her empire, but insufficient for offensive operations.

An Adjournment.

The conference ended at 1.25 p.m., and adjourned until January 23.—*Reuter.*

Admirals Invested.

London, Later.

All were impressed by the King's remarkably fit appearance, and his clear, robust voice.

It was noted that it was no mere formal handshake which His Majesty gave Mr. MacDonald, as the Premier greeted him.

The King before going into the conference invested Admirals Sir William Goodenough and Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Much time was occupied by the translation of the speeches into French and English, hence the interest somewhat flagged, but was revived when Signor Grandi (Italy) who spoke in English, and was one of the most interesting figures at the conference, rose. He did not launch any thunderbolts, as some expected, and confined his speech to generalities.

Mr. Wakatsuki spoke in Japanese, and his speech was translated into English and French.

The King left for Sandringham at 12.30.—*Reuter.*

THE LOCAL RELAY.

Disappointing Results in Special Effort.

The local broadcasting station had made special arrangements to

receive the broadcast of the King's speech. It was arranged that the transmission should, if possible, be picked up from GSW, the British short wave station, on three separate receivers in Hongkong. For this purpose receivers were installed at the General Post Office, the Observatory and the Peak.

By this means it was hoped to overcome, to a large extent, the fading which is often experienced on short waves, but which varies considerably in different localities. It was also intended that the signals received on all three sets should be used for the rebroadcasting if possible. Special directional aerials of the dipole type were used. The fact that daylight transmissions from GSW had been received fairly satisfactorily before gave rise to the hope that some little success at any rate would attend the effort to rebroadcast the King's speech.

In addition to being broadcast from all stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the opening of the Naval Conference was also broadcast from GSW on a short wave length, thus giving an opportunity for listeners throughout Hongkong to pick up the broadcast at all three receiving points in the Colony shortly before the Conference was due to open, the chimes of the clock striking eleven being clearly heard. It was announced that the microphones in the House of Lords were being switched on, and it was not long before voices were heard. As expected, however, fading was extremely noticeable, but ZBW engineers managed to hold the transmitting station despite considerable interference and persistent fading.

The King's Speech.

There appeared to be an introductory speech, or perhaps it was the announcement of an official explaining the coming transmission, before His Majesty the King commenced to speak at about 7.5 (Hongkong time). His speech was a brief one, contained a welcome to the delegates and a reference to the armaments in the Great War, and expressed the hope for a successful outcome of the Conference. It was scarcely possible to follow the gist of the address, and even more difficult to follow the speeches made afterwards.

The proposal that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, should be chairman of the Conference was greeted with acclamation, and there followed a number of speeches, several in foreign tongues. Fading continued, however, and shortly after eight o'clock ZBW switched over to gramophone records, announcing that a constant watch would be kept on the transmission from England and that if conditions improved the relay would be continued.

The transmission from the House of Lords was again switched on shortly before half past eight but fading was still very noticeable. Oscillation by local listeners attempting to receive GSW direct was also prevalent. ZBW is to be congratulated, however, on a highly successful attempt in face of great difficulties. The rebroadcasting of the transmission presented a great problem, and the officials concerned are to be congratulated on their efforts.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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Consignees per Company's Vessel "MENTOR"

From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1930.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From DUNKIRK, BREMEN, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and MARSEILLES.

The Steamship "CITY OF HEREFORD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and for Extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 20th January, 1930 will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 2nd February 1930 or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the Free Storage Period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD. Agents.

DIET DISSOLVED.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SEEKS MAJORITY.

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

The Diet has been dissolved, after the Premier had replied to the President of the Selyukai party's interpellations on his speech.

Following the dissolution, the Government made a statement explaining the reasons:

Firstly, the difficulty of carrying out administrative policies as a minority party in the Lower House.

Secondly, the necessity for stabilising the political situation.

Thirdly, the desirability of ascertaining the people's confidence in the present Ministry.

The elections are tentatively fixed for February 20. A Government victory is considered virtually certain, though possibly it will be unable to obtain an absolute majority.—*Reuter.*

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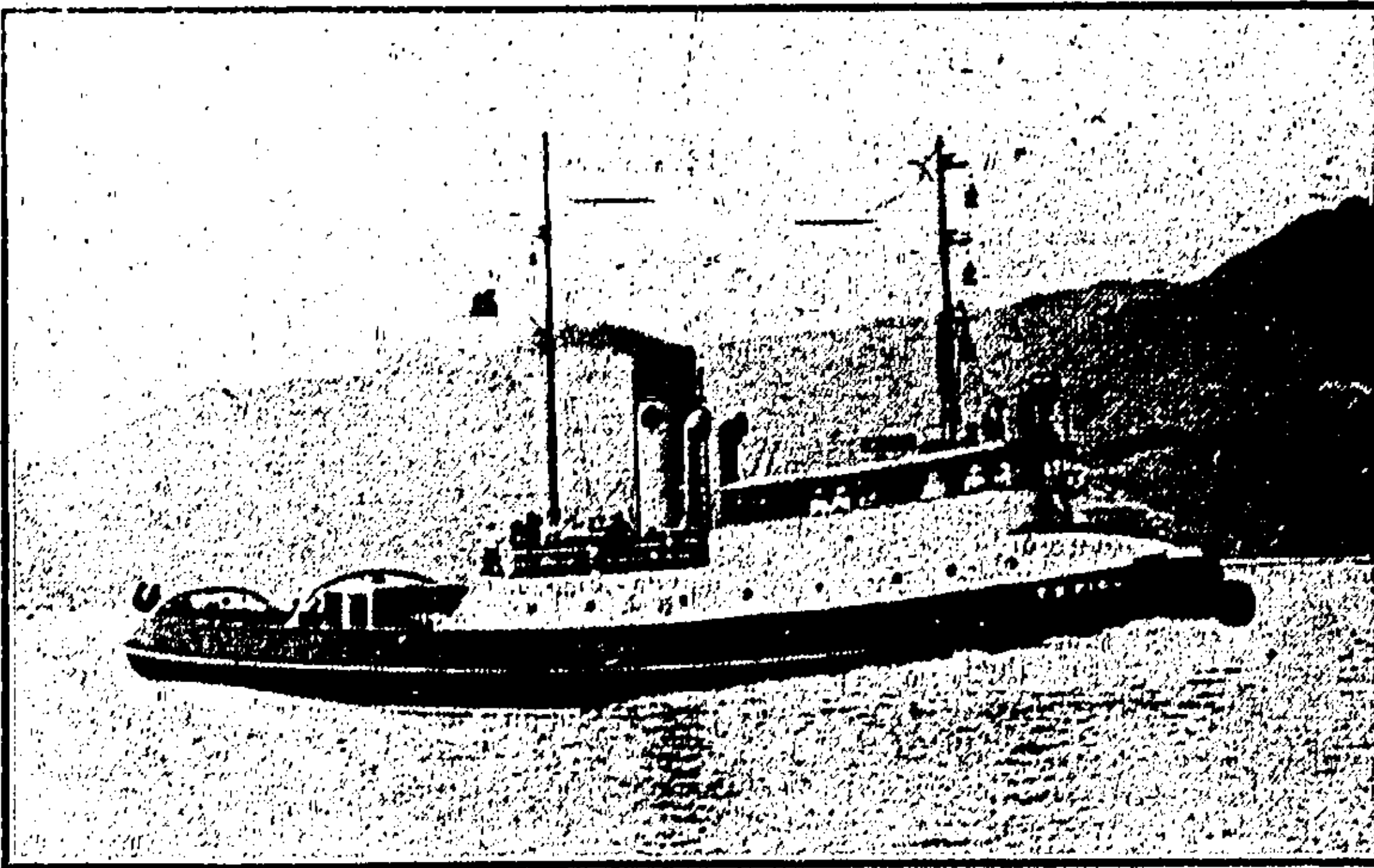
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The dimensions of No. 1 Dock are 700 ft. x 86 ft. x 30 ft.

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International Code:—Engineer "K" or "U". Shipwright "I". Boiler-maker "V".



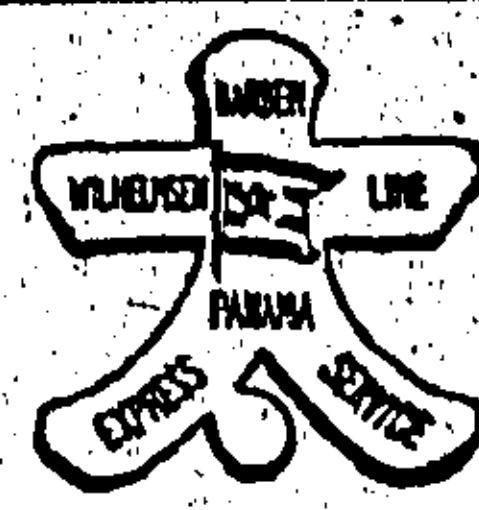
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Dimensions:—Length B.P., 110 ft.; breadth mid., 26 ft.; depth mid., 11 ft.; 780 I.H.P. Mean speed 11.65 knots on trial.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
↑ MIRZAPORE	6,715	22 Jan. 4 p.m.	Straits, Colombo & B'way
↑ JEPPORE	5,318	25th Jan.	M'los, L'don, Hull, H'bg, Rotterdam & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, M'los & London
KARMALA	9,128	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Hull

↑ Cargo only. Frequent connections from Port said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TALMA	10,000	8th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
↑ SHIRALA	7,841	13th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	23rd Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	27th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBIA	8,018	14th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

↑ Calls Rangoon. B. I. Aparc Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

↑ NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thure, TANDA
TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	Sydney and Melbourne.

↑ Calls Port Holland. Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'lo, Cebu, Kulabugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route as inducement offers.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

KASHMIR	8,985	26th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TAKLIWA	7,936	31st Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MACEDONIA	11,120	31st Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TILAWA	10,006	6th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	13th Mar.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	7th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	4th June

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	31st Jan.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	12th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	3rd Mar.
Steamship "OARNARVONSHIRE"	...	14th Mar.

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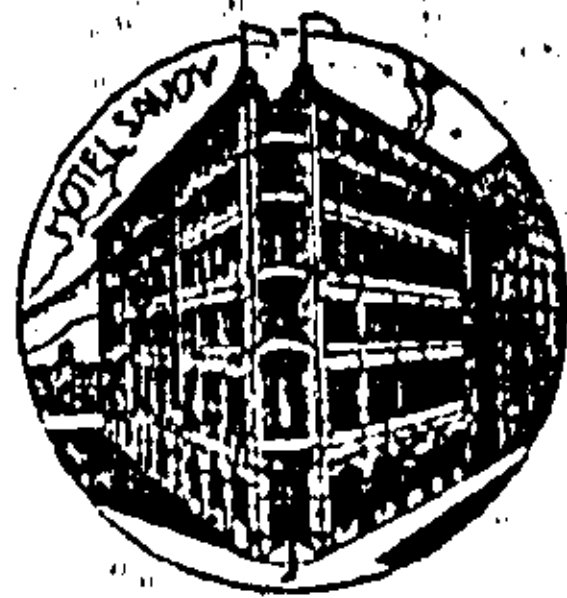
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SAVELI LITVINOFF IN THE DOCK.

SOVIET CHARGES OF DRAFT SWINDLE.

ACTED UNDER ORDERS.

Paris, Jan. 21. Saveli Litvinoff, the brother of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and two alleged accomplices, Joffo and Ledorius, were brought up for trial at Seine Assizes to-day on charges brought by the Soviet Government, involving allegations of swindling and forgery.

The Soviet Government alleges that Litvinoff drew and attempted to negotiate in Paris, £200,000 in sterling bills on account of the Soviet Commercial Mission in Berlin, to which he was attached as an official.

It is alleged that he obtained the bills by fraud and forged the signature of the Soviet Commercial Agent.

Litvinoff maintains that he acted throughout entirely upon the orders of his superior, M. Touroff, who was killed in Moscow in 1928.

The principal accused also declares that the proceeds of the draft were used for Soviet propaganda work.—*Reuter.*

ABREAST OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

peace. It begs us to give public opinion a chance and to lift our problem out of the narrower scrutiny of the technical expert and to put it on to the broader field of the creative statesman.

At the same time, if the conference and its work are to be justly judged, some appreciation must be shown of the nature of its risks.

Since 1919, the securing of peace has occupied much of the attention of nations, and very considerable progress has been made. The League of Nations steadily builds up its authority, and in the various clauses of its Covenant provides mutual security to the well-doers and menaces to the evil-doers amongst nations.

Mighty Moral Bulwark.

The Peace Pact, signed at Paris in 1923, though lacking in machinery, except that which the Covenant supplies for the Members of the League, is nevertheless, a mighty moral bulwark against war—and we must never underestimate the effectiveness of moral bulwarks, with no bayonet nor bludgeon behind them.

The entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the growing confidence in the Court and the increase in the number of nations who have signed the Optional Clause, mark definite and, I believe, irrevocable steps in the displacement of military power by a judicial process in the settlement of international disputes.

Risks on Both Sides.

Public servants, like we are, will fail in our duty if we do not diminish military power in proportion to the increase of this political security.

On the other hand, no one can yet say that absolute security for peace and justice has yet been found.

There are risks on whichever side one leans.

But the practical view is that political securities must determine the amount of military preparation; that excessive military preparation is not only a wasteful use of national resources but a weakening of political security; and that the military preparation which any one nation feels to be necessary at any given moment must be determined to a considerable degree by the military preparation of other nations, so that no nation is free to pursue a policy of disarmament beyond certain rightly defined limits.

Removing Menaces.

The steps towards disarmament must be international agreements, which must remove the sense of menace from the signatory nations, and these agreements should be subject to review at reasonably frequent intervals so that the political movements towards security may be used progressively to reduce arms.

This Conference has, therefore, to value the securities now afforded to nations by these political guarantees, and agree mutually upon how far they can, on the assumption of continuing peace, reduce arms.

The Premier suggested that the work would be shortened if two things were assumed in the discussions: One was that different needs were imposed by geographical position, world responsibility and the points of attack in the event of war.

Different Outlooks.

Conferences, he said, had broken down through an unwillingness or the inability to understand this point, or that the ton used in ships for one purpose was totally dif-

LORDS EXPRESS DISPLEASURE.

GOVERNMENT TWICE DEFEATED.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOLE BILL DISCUSSION.

PARLIAMENT AT WORK.

London, Jan. 21.

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will lead the House of Commons in the absence of the Prime Minister, now fully occupied by the Naval Conference, returned to London from the Hague Reparations Conference to-day, and was present for the ceremony of reopening of Parliament.

The Chancellor said he was highly satisfied with the results of the conference. They had exceeded all his expectations. A settlement on all outstanding points has been reached, which would, he believed, put the question of reparations on a workable footing.

Parliament Resumes Work.

The House of Commons plunged into business immediately on re-assembly, which was conducted without formality.

The Government were faced with numerous questions, chiefly relating to the unemployment problem, the Opposition making a great deal of the recent further increases.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. William Graham replied to the unemployment questions.

Meanwhile, the House of Lords, which also resumed its work to-day, was also discussing unemployment. The Unemployment Insurance Bill, which was before them in the Committee Stage.

The Government was twice defeated.

The first defeat was a motion by Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, to postpone consideration of the first nineteen clauses of the Bill until after consideration of Clause 20. This was carried by 107 votes to 18.

Another Defeat.

Another motion by Lord Salisbury, limiting the operation of the Bill to March 31, 1931 "in order to ensure thorough reconsideration of the Bill twelve months hence," was agreed to without a division.

The Government met with its second defeat in the Lords on a motion by Lord Balfour to omit Clause Four of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which removed certain disqualifications for the receipt of benefit. This motion was carried by 94 votes to 14.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

ferent to the ton used in ships for another purpose.

The second thing to be assumed was that although armaments could not be divided into water-tight compartments—naval, land and air forces—for practical purposes they must be discussed separately, always remembering when coming to conclusions regarding each arm that it had a relationship to the other two.

A Good Agreement.

If they were willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it came to be reviewed a few years hence, their attitude would depend upon what the other Powers had done as regards land and air armaments in the meantime.

All nations had not the same interest in each arm, but they had an interest in the general armed state of the world.

"If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security, but indeed strengthen it by our very act, this Conference will undoubtedly take its place amongst the great landmarks which tell the events by which mankind has advanced in enlightenment."—*British Wireless.*

President Rises Early.

Washington, Jan. 21. President Hoover rose at five o'clock this morning in order to listen to the broadcast of the proceedings at the Naval Conference. The King's speech was clearly audible all over the United States.

A message from Ottawa says that the broadcast reception of the conference speeches was exceptionally clear except towards the close.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Washington, Later.

President Hoover was clad in the sweater and old trousers in which he takes his pre-breakfast exercises when he listened to the wireless broadcast of the opening of the Naval Conference in a basement room of the White House at five in the morning, accompanied by the Attorney-General, Mr. Mitchell, Supreme Court Judge

THE RECENT R.A.F. DISASTER.

NO FAILURE OF ENGINE OR MACHINE.

SHEER MISFORTUNE.

London, Jan. 21.

How Squadron-Leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins met with fatal disaster in Tunisia while attempting a record nonstop flight from England to Capetown, is the subject of the following statement by the Air Ministry.

Evidence gained by the officials who went out to Tunisia to investigate the tragedy, shows conclusively that there was no failure of the engine or the aircraft.

It is also certain from the log-book, which has been recovered, that the occupants of the plane had kept exactly on their course and knew their position.

The cause of the disaster is believed to have been that owing to some unexplained circumstances, which may include the failure of the aneroid, the pilot had reason to think his monoplane was several hundred feet higher than it in fact was.

There was a severe local storm in the area where the machine crashed, and it is believed the pilot only saw the hill at the last moment and, in an endeavour to clear it, the machine lost flying speed and dived into the ground just over the brow, an additional factor being, possibly, a down-draught caused by the prevailing wind.

The accident occurred on the evening of December 17 and both officers were killed instantly.—*British Wireless.*

NO WATER PROVIDED FOR POULTRY.

STALD HOLDER FINED AT KOWLOON.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Inspector of the S. P. C. A., prosecuted a stallholder of the Tsimshatsui Market, before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a summons for failing to provide drinking water to two crates of chickens and geese.

It was stated by the complainant that when he visited the stall the water containers were outside the crates, and, as soon as the officer was seen, they were placed inside for the fowls.

A fine of \$15 was imposed, his Worship reprimanding the defendant for giving the birds water only when they saw that they would be summoned.

SETTLING FUKIEN TROUBLE.

DETAINED COMMITTEE MEN TO BE RELEASED.

Amoy, Jan. 20.

Admiral Chen Kwel-liang, of the 1st Naval Squadron, called a conference yesterday on board the Tso Tung, which was attended by Admiral Yang Shu-chuang and members of the Provincial and Party Committee. It was decided to settle the present trouble by the following pacific means:

1. General Lu Hsin-peng, of the 2nd Division, to hand over the detained members of the Provincial Committee to the Naval H. Q. for release.

2. Colonels Lu Hsin-yung and Lin Chung to be dismissed by the Central Government.

3. The request the Central Government to transfer General Chang Ching, of the 1st Division, elsewhere.—*Canton News Agency.*

FAIR WEATHER.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone is moving eastward across central Japan; another has developed to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the north China Sea. The forecast till noon to-morrow is:—North winds, fresh; fair.

Stone, a doctor and two secretaries. The speeches were heard very clearly.—*Reuter.*

Melbourne, Jan. 21. The efforts of the Australian broadcasting stations to relay the King's Speech proved disappointing owing to atmospheric conditions. The address was unintelligible.—*Reuter.*

Tokyo, Jan. 21. The local broadcasting station attempted to re-broadcast the King's speech at the naval conference in London. The words were heard indistinctly, but soon were shut out owing to a musical broadcast, apparently from Hararovsky. Certain amateurs profess to have picked the speech up fairly distinctly.—*Reuter.*

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